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## MEDICAL CABINET HELD ABSORPTION OF LEGAL POWER

Proposed Scheme to Submerge  
Education Decried by Med-  
ical Liberty League Head

In announcing the unalterable opposition of the Medical Liberty League, Inc., to the proposal for a national department of welfare which would combine education, health, social service and veterans' relief, Henry D. Nunn, the league's manager, today, pointed out that the linking of health and education in one department, of which a doctor would presumably be the head, would not only work an injustice to education through placing it in a subordinate position, but would give opportunity for forcing further compulsory practices of the dominant school medicine through the public schools.

The Medical Liberty League, with headquarters in Boston, represents, principally in Massachusetts, the active citizens who oppose compulsory medicine in all its forms.

### Entirely Objectionable

In announcing the league's opposition to the proposed department of welfare to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Nunn said:

From the time this composite department was first suggested as a probable measure of the new administration, before President Harding took office, it has aroused a storm of opposition from many quarters. Those who favor establishment of a separate department of education have attacked it bitterly, while there are those who declare that the entire measure involves a paternalism antagonistic to the ideals of democratic individualism. As a member of the joint Education and Labor Committee said in Washington after listening for two hours to various proposals, constructive and destructive, when, as the Fess-Kenyon bill, the scheme for such a department was first argued about two years ago, "Nothing in this bill seems to be objectionable except all the main provisions."

This measure, sponsored by President Harding's personal physician, is just another stalking horse for the inner clique of certain medical men. Medical autocracy is always ready to slip into power, by associating itself with educational activities, in the guise of an obsequious servant, but once entrenched in power, it casts aside the manner of servitude and becomes a haughty and ruthless master.

If the people want medical domination centering in the President's Cabinet and extending to the remotest hamlet, if they want schools to be completely ruled by the medical organizations as are the army, navy, immigration service and the post office, let them choose it with their eyes open, knowing exactly what they are about.

### Schools for Study

Let them, however, consider that if the schools are to be efficient in the performance of the functions for which they were established, sufficient time must be left publicly and openly, to pursue their studies and recitations. Even now the children's studies and recitations are very much curtailed by reason of the manifold demands made upon their time to be weighed, tested, measured, examined, vaccinated and inoculated. If the progress of assimilation of the schools by the medical bureaucracy goes much further, the public will soon lose sight of the original purpose of the schools and will get the idea that it is the child that is public and not the school.

If the advocates of a medical department honestly believe the people want such a department, let them declare their purpose openly, and do not hide under a misleading name. When these advocates seek power in such a way, however, as they seem to be doing at present, in which to pursue their selfish ends, they are exposing the fraud and making known to members of Congress their utter distrust of any group seeking power by underhand methods.

As for the Medical Liberty League, it is unalterably opposed to the further absorption of legal power by organized medicine.

At the hearings on the Fess-Kenyon bill it was urged that drugless healing and other methods of therapeutics be safeguarded from domination by the dominant school of medical practice. This could be done, it was asserted, by inserting in that part of the bill providing for the division of public health a clause which should insure other schools of healing at least an opportunity.

## CAPE COD CANAL BILL HELD IN HOUSE JAM

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Although the House had agreed to take up the Cape Cod Canal bill today it probably will not be reached due to the legislative jam. It had been arranged to discuss the measure this afternoon, under a special rule, allowing three hours' general debate, limiting amendment discussion to five minutes. The bill has already passed the Senate. Its consideration on the floor will be held up until the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill has been taken up.

Seventeen amendments have already been offered to this bill, and it is possible that much more time will be consumed in voting on these than the Cape Cod Canal bill, not reaching a vote. The "Strong bill," increasing loans of federal land banks, will also be taken up before the Cape Cod Canal bill.

The bill appropriates \$5,500,000 and authorizes bonds up to \$5,000,000 in payment for the Cape Cod Canal. The Boston Cape Cod & New York Canal Company has claims against the Government of \$1,000,000, as compensation for Government use of the canal during the war period. The Government has a counter claim of \$550,000 against the company for "deferred maintenance." Under the terms of the bill both of these claims will be waived.

## OREGON HAS MODERN DRY CODE THAT SPELLS "FINISH" OF WETS

Legislature Gives Anti-Saloon League All That It Asks  
in Enacting Four New Laws With "Teeth"

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 15 (Special).—The Oregon Legislature shows no disposition to "let down" on prohibition enforcement. Legislation calculated to put more "teeth" in state prohibition enforcement was asked for by the Anti-Saloon League, and it was enacted without modification in any particular.

"The Legislature," said W. J. Herwig, representative of the league, who has been active at Salem in promoting prohibition legislation, "gave us practically all we asked for. The bills enacted are effective measures. It is now up to citizens and officers to see that they are enforced."

One of the principal new measures covers seizure and forfeiture in an effective manner. Under this law every boat, vehicle and conveyance of whatever nature, in which liquor is transported unlawfully, is subject to seizure and sale by state enforcement officers.

### Penalty Is Jail Sentence

Another law enacted is aimed at the moonshiner, and provides that all persons are prohibited from setting up, making or having in their possession any still which is not registered in accordance with the federal laws, and also prohibits possession of any "worm" mash or paraphernalia for the manufacture of liquor. The penalty for any person convicted of a first offense under this law is imprisonment, and a fine may be imposed in addition at the option of the court. The jail sentence may be from 30 days to one year. For a second conviction under the law felony imprisonment is prescribed of from one to three years in the state prison.

A third law makes it a felony for any person caught in violation of any part of the prohibition law to be armed "with a deadly weapon" while so engaged.

### Four New Laws Aid

A fourth law provides that 25 per cent of all fines collected from violators convicted under the state laws shall be turned into the state treasury to be used by the Governor in hiring special agents to help in enforcing the prohibition laws.

These four measures are considered by law enforcement officers, as well as by officials of the Anti-Saloon League, to pave the way for a more thorough and practical enforcement of prohibition in Oregon than ever has been possible heretofore.

The only prohibition legislation measure definitely rejected by the Legislature was one not favored by the Anti-Saloon League, which would have prohibited the importation and possession of liquors for so-called sacramental purposes. This was defeated notwithstanding charges made openly by its proponents that grave abuses have come into existence under the privilege granted for importation and use of liquors by churches.

**New Dry Chief Serves Notice**  
**He'll Do Raiding Himself**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 20 (Special).—A practical and hard-working prohibition regime in eastern Pennsylvania and southern New Jersey is forecast under the leadership of Frederick A. Hazeltine, newly appointed divisional director for that area. In an interview Mr. Hazeltine said: "I believe it is the duty of every prohibition agent to work himself out of a job," and this appears to be the keynote in his plans for the future.

Denying reports that he would release most of the men now working in the local office, Mr. Hazeltine said that whoever of the force failed to make good would be forced to seek other fields of employment. "It may take a long time to make this section dry, but with all the forces co-operating we shall make a good start," he said.

### To Direct Work Personally

Mr. Hazeltine, who comes from the State of Washington and has a reputation in enforcing the dry law in the west, will take charge of the local enforcement office here himself, and "direct most of the enforcement personally."

The work has been carried on for some time by William J. McClure whose activities are praised by the new chief. He thinks, however, that Mr. McClure will now probably be more valuable in another section.

Mr. Hazeltine believes changes in personnel in a given place should be made frequently. "We have to use the same old well-tried methods in obtaining evidence," he said, "and the only way we can do that is to bring in new faces, once the old ones become known."

### Does Not Need Salary

The new director is personally a wealthy man and does not need the salary he is getting as enforcement agent. Asked why he took the position when he did not have to, he said: "I just couldn't keep out of it. I like the work, because I dislike the cause that makes such work necessary. It's got to be done, and if I have a flair for it, then that is my job."

The Journal, in South Bend, Washington, and the second editor in the State to refuse liquor advertisements. He was overruled by a U. M. C. A. worker, with the Sixth Division.

**Utah Wet Property**  
**Target for New Law**

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 15 (Special Correspondence).—Use of abatement proceedings as an aid in enforcing the prohibition laws is in prospect in Utah, according to Joseph E. Richards, state prohibition enforcement director. Abatement proceedings have never been resorted to in the past as most of the arrests have been hotels and establishments with city or county licenses, which can be revoked for prohibition law violations without the lengthy proceedings necessary in abatement cases.

The state prohibition office has notified more than 100 owners and agents of buildings that prohibition violations have occurred in their property, and that a recurrence of the offense will result in court action to place padlocks on the doors for one year.

**RUSSIA OPENS WAR**  
**ON MANUFACTURERS**  
**OF ILLICIT LIQUOR**

MOSCOW, Feb. 20 (By The Associated Press).—The Russian Government has declared war on bootleggers and manufacturers of illicit liquor, and the campaign is duplicating in many of its scenes the situation in the United States.

The sale of wines and beers is legal in Russia, but the Soviet regime has continued the war policy, established early in 1915, of banning vodka and other stronger intoxicants. During the last three months of 1922, according to statistics furnished the correspondent by the Moscow authorities, the police made 5807 house searches and discovered nearly 3000 private stills.

Evidence obtained in raids indicated that there were vodka trusts, or combinations of capital to produce liquor in large quantities. Restaurants have been raided and quantities of brandies and high-power spirits seized, while in some instances patrons "bringing their own" have been arrested. Special rewards are made to policemen for discovering stills, and heavy prison sentences or expulsion from Russia are meted out to violators of the law.

**SHIPMENTS OF COAL**  
**ARE BEING RUSHED**  
**INTO NEW ENGLAND**

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Aroused by seizures of coal in northern New York State and a growing restiveness in New England, all hands responsible for the fuel shortage in that section of the country today began bending their efforts toward rushing coal in that direction. F. R. Wadleigh, Federal Fuel Distributor, said: "The railroads have been finally stirred to action. More coal has moved into northern New York today than in many days and the shipments should steadily increase and prevent further hardship."

The Interstate Commerce Commission closed its hearings on the coal investigation today, with H. T. Newcomb, general counsel for the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, which is the largest carrier of coal through northern New York, appearing in opposition to an embargo on shipments to Canada.

Mr. Newcomb said his road was doing all it could to rush coal into northern New York and he thought that with co-operation all along the line, the situation could be met without issuing any priority orders.

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### General Payot

French Representative, in Conjunction With the British Officer, General Godley, Is Carrying on Negotiations at Cologne Ament the Control by the French of the Railway Lines Through Cologne

## POLES SET TERMS FOR BALTIC PEACE

Warsaw Would Agree to Lithuania's Occupation of Memel on Certain Conditions

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—A Warsaw dispatch received here late last night said Poland would agree to Lithuania's occupation of Memel only on three conditions:

1. That Lithuania agree to hand over part of the Vilna zone to Poland.
2. That a settlement be reached on the Polish-Lithuanian boundary questions.
3. That the Memel River be internationalized.

Mr. Sidskauskas, Lithuanian Minister to Germany, returned to his post here from Kovno last night, and confirmed the reports that two clashes have occurred between the Polish and Lithuanian troops in the Vilna zone. He charged that the Poles crossed the line drawn by the League of Nations.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Council of Ambassadors' settlement of the Memel question by handing over the sovereignty to Lithuania does not seem to have resulted, as hoped in some quarters, in the latter's acceptance of the Council of the League of Nations recommendations for a division of the neutral zone in the Vilna region. Lithuania has not ceased to protest against the arrangement and to call on the League to restore the status quo.

The League, however, apparently cannot intervene, except upon the request of a state member of the Council, and so far no such request has been made—seemingly because it was hoped the Council of Ambassadors' action at Memel would settle the questions of Vilna and the boundary amicably. Now, however, Mr. Galvanuskas, the Lithuanian Premier, has sent a further request to Geneva for the League's intervention on the ground that the Poles have advanced even beyond the neutral zone in the Orany region, with the result that there have been many casualties and prisoners taken on both sides.

On the other hand, the Polish Press Bureau here has received a telegram stating that the occupation has been completed "without necessitating military action involving the use of regulars," but adding a possible explanation of the Orany clash, in a statement that there was a "concentration of Lithuanian irregulars reported in the Orany neighborhood, said to be preparing for action under cover of artillery."

Although no general mobilization has been ordered by either side, there is a probability of further "incidents" unless the matter is soon attended to.

**Russia Opposed to Poles**

PARIS, Feb. 20 (By The Associated Press).—The Russian Soviet Government has expressed disapproval of the entry of the Poles into the neutral zone between Poland and Lithuania, a note to this effect having been handed the Lithuanian Government at Kovno, according to dispatches received by the French Foreign Office today.

## GERMAN INDUSTRIALISTS DESIRE SETTLEMENT WITH FRANCE; MR. BONAR LAW'S STATEMENT

Prime Minister Says British  
Cannot Ask America to Give  
Views on Ruhr

LONDON, Feb. 20 (By The Associated Press).—The British Prime Minister, Mr. Bonar Law, stated in the House of Commons today that it would not be proper for Great Britain to initiate a discussion with the American Government as to whether the French action in the Ruhr was in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles, since the United States was not a party to the treaty.

The Premier's statement was in answer to a question by J. C. Wedgwood, Laborite, whether Great Britain would ascertain the views of the United States Government on the subject for the purpose of adopting a common policy. "Seeing that the action of France in occupying the Ruhr without the co-operation of the Allies is hardly in accordance with their legitimate powers under the Versailles Treaty, and in view of the expressed opinions of Senator Borah,"

### Joint Liberal Amendment

The House last night by a vote of 305 to 196 rejected the joint Liberal amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne proposing an investigation by the League of Nations, with American co-operation, of Germany's capacity to pay reparations.

Thus, through parliamentary etiquette, which regards an amendment to the address as a vote of censure against the government of the day, the House of Commons rejected a proposal which probably had the strong sympathy of the majority of its members, because a contrary vote would have meant the fall of the Government.

Lord Robert Cecil, while not underestimating the importance of American help, thought that a formal invitation to Washington would entail grave danger of rebuff from America, and might cause Washington to restate that Government's opinion that Europe must first compose her own quarrels. Like other speakers, he emphasized the urgency of avoiding a breach with France, but regarded the idea of a world conference to revise the treaty of Versailles from top to bottom as an impossible policy.

Mr. Lloyd George, displaying all his old mastery of apt phrase, took the line that the momentum of French action in the Ruhr had developed beyond anything the French Government ever conceived, and that it was the business of England and America to extricate France from an impossible and dangerous position. He repudiated any idea of censuring or criticizing the Bonar Law Government, which had done its best as a faithful ally.

### Danger of German Revolution

He refused to believe that any military adviser of France had ever committed himself to the opinion that France ought to seize the Ruhr. The Ruhr was an open salient, without natural frontiers and with a hostile population. France was giving hostages to a possible enemy, which might invite disaster in a military sense.

In brief, Mr. Lloyd George considered the French Government committed to a policy of irretrievable disaster. There had been nothing in the reparations problem, which, in his opinion, demanded such a violent step. Arguing that revolution in Germany would be a greater danger for France, Great Britain and Europe than militarism in Germany, and that the French action was a repetition of Germany's blunder in 1914, the former Premier said he was only entreating Mr. Bonar Law to take a further step, and take it now.

What really mattered, he said, was to get America in, with or without League of Nations action. He did not believe that France, however obsessed, could refuse an offer made by the two greatest powers on earth, that had saved her from being in the position Germany was occupying today.

"I entreat the Government to take the initiative, first by approaching the United States, and then with the United States approaching France. Then, I believe, both parties will be able to surmount the difficulty."

Leader on Right Voices Strong  
Views—To Relinquish  
Revanche Idea

By A. H. WILLIAMS  
By Special Cable

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—Slowly but surely the way is being opened for a peace parley between France and Germany and for an understanding between French and German industry.

For the first time since the Franco-Belgian forces entered the Rühr Valley early in January, a leader of one of the most important Right parties in the Reichstag has come out publicly for an understanding between these countries. This leader is Baron Werner von Rheinbaben, who is closely associated with the greatest German industrialists. In an exclusive interview with The Christian Science Monitor representative yesterday evening, he declared in favor of a reparations settlement "based on Germany's capacity to pay," for a Franco-German treaty guaranteeing France against an unprovoked attack by her western neighbor.

"Germany should agree to abstain from all nourishment of any revanche idea," Baron von Rheinbaben declared.

"We will enter into negotiations when there is a party on the other side willing to negotiate with us," he continued. "However, Germany will never negotiate with France alone, but only with all the powers signatory to the Versailles Treaty. If the English Government is now speaking of intervening, this is the time for the German Government to get into touch with the other parties."

### Inspired Press Comment

This reference to possible English intervention in the Franco-German dispute is based on what is regarded here as an inspired London press comment yesterday evening, to the effect that Germany should not look for any move by England in the Franco-German crisis, until the Reichstag adopted a resolution setting forth the extent to which Germany would carry out her reparations obligations, demanding that German industrialists should declare their willingness to take over their full share of the burden, and finally that the resolution should have such an approval by all the parties in the Reichstag as would insure that the pledge would not be repudiated later on.

"Passive resistance," added the baron, "is used as a means of arriving at a point where negotiations may be resumed. This will be continued until the conferences are resumed, not between Germany and France, but between Germany and all the powers. The negotiations will have to be conducted on the basis of Germany's capacity to pay, which has been lessened by the Ruhr invasion. The German offer of \$30,000,000,000 gold marks, guaranteed by German industry, which the Chancellor, Wilhelm Cuno, submitted to the Paris Conference, still holds good."

### Industrial Agreement Urged

Baron von Rheinbaben declared for an agreement between French and German industry. "German and French industry should reach some kind of an agreement on the amount of coke and ore to be exchanged between them," he continued. "This agreement should be in such a form that France could not act the part of dictator. German industry would not accept French participation in Ruhr industry on a basis of 60 per cent for France, since by such terms France would be in a position to take the best of the bargain and, for instance, would be able to choose the best grade of coke."

According to Baron Rheinbaben, Herr Cuno did not approach the subject of the French guarantee pact properly. "Herr Cuno did not handle the French guarantee offer tactfully," he said. "He based his offer on Mr. Lloyd George's Cannes proposal, but instead of announcing his plan in the Reichstag, Herr Cuno spoke of it before a few friends in Hamburg. This idea is not dead. Germany should make some sacrifices, and I believe it should voluntarily sign a pact, which would include that article of the Versailles Treaty regulating the Franco-German boundary. This would mean Alsace and Lorraine would remain French, Eupen and Malmédy, Belgium and the maintenance of the provision of the treaty concerning the Saar plebiscite. Also in this pact Germany should pledge herself not to nourish the revanche idea."

## ELIOT WADSWORTH OFF FOR CONFERENCE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Eliot Wadsworth, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, sailed today for Paris to represent the United States in a conference at which ways and means of paying the American cost of keeping the Army of Occupation in Germany are to be discussed. France, Great Britain, Italy and Belgium are expected to be represented.

Up to April 30, 1922, the last figures available at the War Department, \$454,997,257 was owed the United States for maintenance of the Army of Occupation. This sum has increased since that time, but the figures have grown less rapidly, owing to the reduction of the strength of the American force some months previous to its complete withdrawal.

## WASHINGTON SHUNS MEDIATION BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY

Premature Effort to Lend Good Offices in Ruhr Dispute  
Viewed as Bar to Genuine Aid Later

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—That the appeal to the United States to offer to mediate the Ruhr question, as discussed in Great Britain recently, would not have met with a favorable response if the amendment had passed the House of Commons, is indicated by the attitude of officials here, who express gratification at not having to refuse to accede to such an appeal.

The Administration is still convinced that the time has not come for the United States to attempt mediation between France and Germany on this subject. The obvious futility of attempting such a move at present is regarded as a sufficient reason for hands off, especially as a premature effort might prove a bar to real helpfulness later.

With Franco-German relations strained almost to the breaking point, the view held here is that any attempt from the outside might precipitate an open rupture. The American Government respects France as a sov-

ereign power, acting upon its own responsibility, and maintains the policy that any request for mediation should come from it or at least be acceptable to it. Information now in the possession of the Administration is to the effect that mediation at this time would not be acceptable to the Poincaré Government nor is it believed that it would be much more welcome to the Berlin Government.

It is evident that the Poincaré plan is to receive a thorough test and until this has been done and France is ready to try some other method, the American Administration believes that it would be ill-advised to insist upon mediation or even to offer it.

Meanwhile, it was stated, the proposal made by Mr. Hughes still stands, if France decides at any time to take it up it will find co-operation by this Government.

One of the reasons why Secretary Hughes is not going to Chile is because he desires to be available if conditions in Europe take a turn demanding help from the United States.



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## DRY ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES SHOWN

### Federal Agents Under Mr. Lynch Report on Work

Figures showing the activities of federal officers charged with the enforcement of prohibition in Massachusetts during the first two weeks that Albert J. Lynch was head of the field force have been made available to The Christian Science Monitor. During this time, Jan. 16 to Feb. 7, inclusive, the 20 agents under Mr. Lynch brought in 67 cases, as follows: 23 cases of illicit manufacture of liquor, 14 cases of illegal sale, 19 cases of illegal possession and 6 cases of illegal transportation.

Eight inspectors working under Elmer C. Potter, Federal Prohibition Director for Massachusetts, during the same period cited 16 permits to appear for hearings to determine whether or not they were violating the Volstead Act.

With these facts, the following statement was made by a prohibition official:

Special attention has been given to uncover all distillation of specially denatured alcohol and to prevent the landing of spirits from outside the three-mile limit.

This has resulted in three major cases where denatured alcohol has been redistilled and the seizure of 273 gallons.

In connection with this, 113 gallons of redistilled alcohol were seized in transportation.

Regarding smuggling of liquor, four violations have been reported, which resulted in the seizure of 305 cases of assorted liquors landed from foreign ships.

## WOOL MEN ELECT JOHN P. WOOD

### National Association Members Discuss Tariff at Boston

Progress made last year in the wool business was reviewed, and officers for the coming year elected at the annual meeting of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers held this afternoon at the Algonquin Club, Boston.

Tariff problems were discussed by Walter Humphreys, secretary of the organization.

Officers elected included: President, John P. Wood, Philadelphia; vice-presidents, William M. Wood, president, American Woolen Company, Boston; George H. Hodgson, vice-president and general manager, Cleveland Worsted Mills Company, Cleveland; Franklin W. Hobbs, president, Arlington Mills, Boston; Secretary and treasurer, Walter Humphreys, Boston.

The outstanding event in the wool business for the last year was the enactment of the present tariff in Congress last September, Mr. Humphreys said in his report. Despite the fact that the tariff was a compromise, he said, a crisis in the industry had been averted by the passage of the tariff.

The association has entered opposition to the French-Capper bill, which it maintains will mislead the public rather than tell them the truth about fabrics, in many respects, at least, and have favored the "honest merchandise" bill.

## ELECTION BILLS HEARING HELD

### One Massachusetts Measure Provides 9 P. M. Poll Closing

Several bills relating to the mechanics of election procedure and designed to amend the election laws both for the benefit of candidates for office and for the voter were before the Committee on Election Laws of the Massachusetts Legislature today.

M. W. Burt, Election Commissioner of Boston, appeared in favor of a bill changing the voting hours, the most important provision of which is that the polls shall be kept open until 9 p. m. on state election days. He said that the voter has changed his habits and that the early vote is much lighter than formerly.

Charles H. McGuire appeared for Arthur Lyman, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, in favor of a large batch of petitions based on lessons learned by the committee at the last election. They were largely technical in character, including petitions to make election and assessor lists more easily available to candidates and political committees, to assure bi-partisanism on boards of registrars and election officials and to facilitate registration of voters.

## BAG COAL DEALERS TO BE PROSECUTED

### PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 20 (Special)—Declaration by the Attorney-General that all infractors of the fuel administration laws will be prosecuted; the loading by the United States Navy of the use of a steel tug to break ice so that barges of coal may be taken to the city of Pawtucket, and the arrival here of eight barge loads of anthracite, totaling 3353 tons, were salient points in Rhode Island's fuel situation today.

The promise of the prosecution of bag coal dealers for selling both short weight and poor quality of coal was made by Attorney-General Carpenter, after reviewing the evidence assembled by agents working under State Fuel Administrator Webb. Sixteen bag coal dealers are implicated.

## MASSACHUSETTS FAVORS BONUS

Without debate, the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday adopted a resolution providing for a memorial to Congress in favor of the enactment of an adequate adjusted compensation act for soldiers, sailors, and marines who served with the United States forces during the World War.

## Boston Music and Theaters

### "Extra" Symphony Concert

For the third of its "extra" concerts, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, presented in Symphony Hall last night Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony. Grieg's piano concerto with Magdeleine Brard as soloist, and Enesco's Rumanian Rhapsody in A major.

The symphony, played on amore, seemed as fresh and stirring as ever. The audience, which was large, manifested keen enjoyment in the scherzo and the finale then in the celebrated "Marche funebre" or the melodious but redundant first movement. Composition and performance were well calculated to free the casual hearer of any apprehension that Beethoven is too awesome a personage to be approached but by profound musicians.

Miss Brard appeared with the orchestra several years ago as a "wonder child," and her audience then marveled at her accomplishment. Afterward it was reported that she was less than a personage to be approached but by profound musicians.

The customary biography was not to be found in the program book last night, but the player appeared, presumably in her proper person, as a young woman. Her performance under these circumstances was less impressive. What seemed remarkable power and expressiveness for a child appeared in an adult as rather labored execution. The concert, however, is grateful music, and while there were moments of obtrusiveness, the orchestra gave a balanced performance.

Enesco's rhapsody was played with all the rhythmic verve it demands.

### "The Romantic Young Lady"

Copley Theater—"The Romantic Young Lady," a comedy in three acts by C. G. S. Sierra. English version by Helen and H. Granville Barker. First time in America. The cast:

Pepe.....Reginald Sheffield  
Rosario.....Catherine Willard  
Don Juan.....E. E. E. E. E.  
Don Juan.....Gerald Rogers  
Don Juan.....Daisy Ediss  
Don Juan.....Noel Tearle  
Don Juan.....Katherine Standing  
Don Juan.....H. Mortimer White  
Don Juan.....Annasamine Newcombe

This may comedy was enjoyed by an audience too numerous to have been crowded into the Copley in the days before it was enlarged. "The Romantic Young Lady" probably has lost little that is essential in the process of adaptation. Certainly there was a persistent Spanish flavor in the proceedings last night, thanks to a text that has color, wit, and a pleasant literary touch.

Whether or not the original was in verse, the Barkers have adapted to poetic prose the adaptation. They have maintained the Spanish gaiety has traditional preoccupation with romance. In this story of Rosario, the bored young girl who rebels at having to stay at home while her three brothers go forth into the world to enjoy themselves. Her wise grandmother gently mocks her into good humor by telling her she teased her three husbands. Rosario shall be a tease when it comes her turn. Her turn comes quickly.

No sooner had she taken her seat in the front row of the audience than her favorite novelist's newest romance came to a gust of wind brings a man's straw hat into the room and its handsome owner climbs in to retrieve it. How he gives her a note to the novel, she discovers that the novelist and hat owner are the same, and finally how she accepts him after putting her grandmother and her grandmother's maid in a state of unendurable suspense, must be left for the play to tell its own vicious way.

Miss Willard, as Rosario, seemed a bit less languishing at first than one would have expected, but later events proved that her vigorous characterization was correct. Miss Belmont, as the humorous grandmother, came near to being the chief figure of the performance so important is her part in the first and last acts, and so good is her work. Miss Ediss as the novelist, and Katherine Standing as the novelist's romantic typist, carried their share of the fun. The other parts are slight, but well acted. One of the many amusing scenes has Rosario learning with indignation from the typist that Juanita, the heroine in the novelist's latest serial, is doomed, in a future installment, to make a loveless marriage. The condition on which she finally accepts the novelist is that Juanita shall "be saved."

### "Elsie"

Shubert Theater—First performance in Boston of "Elsie," a musical comedy in three acts, by Charles W. Bell, music and lyrics by Sisic and Blake and Carlo and Sanders. Staged by Edgar MacGregor. Eugene Salzer conducted. The cast:

Margery Hammond.....Luella Gear  
Edna Blakely.....Susan Ford  
Anne Westford.....Ada Meade  
Miss Westford.....John Arthur  
Mr. Philip Hammond.....Maude Turner Gordon  
Philip Hammond.....Charles Abbe  
Detective Chapman.....Walter Wayne  
Elsie.....Irma Marwick  
Harry Hammond.....Tuition Fredrick  
Parker.....William Cameron

A former high official at Washington was for many years blessed with a cook whose skill in serving up hash was so famous that guests from the highest circles went away from her viand enchanted. "Elsie," the musical comedy at the Shubert, has few new ingredients in it, and a number of the tunes bring back old memories, but, taken as a whole, it is excellent stuff, running with verve and jubilation and spreading its fun evenly throughout.

The humor, if perhaps a trifle broad, is always good-natured, dealing with the initial aversion expressed by parents and sister when the scion of a wealthy family brings home the reigning Broadway actress as his bride. The son is wheedled off to a lumber camp, to "make good," while the family sets to break up the romance. But Elsie, played by Irma Marwick, wins over the men folk so rapidly that the women folks are more than ready to come to terms with her in the third act. In all this, the sister, Margery, played by Luella Gear, gives the most enjoyable touches to the comedy. Her dryness and baffled hauteur, which she now uses to enter into delightfully undignified con-

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There is no desire to do away with the midway, says Leslie R. Smith, chief of the division of recreation, soil survey, and fairs of the State Department of Agriculture. The midway, he adds, is essential to the financial success of practically every fair. The aim of legislation is to further improve the situation.

Mr. Smith points out that every fair has an official in charge of concessions. Much of the essential revenue of the fair is derived from this source, and the concession official naturally likes to turn in as much as possible. Furthermore, Mr. Smith said, he has only the word of the concessionaire that the show or entertainment he runs is what he says it is. It is felt by this department and others that if each applicant for concession is required to have an official permit, the necessary check will be provided and the means of outlawing such shows as violate the regulations will be supplied.

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## PYRAMID DISCOVERED IN MEXICO CALLED CONTINENT'S OLDEST PILE

Massive Truncated Cone 52 Feet High—Lava Blocks  
Superimposed Without Mortar—Relics Found

TUCSON, Ariz., Feb. 12 (Special Correspondence).—Eight thousand years is the age estimate of a Mexican pyramid on which more than a year's work has been done by Prof. Byron Cummings, who has just returned to the University of Arizona, there to resume charge of the museum and of his classes in archaeology. The pyramid more accurately might be described as a truncated cone, 412 feet in diameter at the base and 52 feet high, above a base now 25 feet underground, to a platform 250 feet across. This apparently was a place for gatherings of the unknown people who reared the great structure long before the days of the Mayan, Toltec, Chichimecan or Aztec occupations. Yet on the great platform was found no altar and there were none of the stone carvings so common in the ruins of the peoples who followed.

The "relics" found were only a few clay images of rude sort and some pottery. The walls of the pyramid, however, had been built with skill, of great blocks of lava, superimposed

and held without mortar. There was evidence to show that the structure had fallen into decay before it had been surrounded by a lava flow and that thereafter debris had covered it to a depth of 25 feet. The lava is believed to be at least 3000 years old.

It is probable that this pyramid is the oldest man-made structure yet found on the North American continent. It is thought to date back to a very ancient stone age, when man probably dwelt in caverns or other natural retreats, yet when the region had a population sufficiently large and well organized, and with the requisite cultural skill to undertake a work of magnitude and carry it through to completion.

Professor Cummings came to Arizona from Utah, where he had done much work in research among the cliff dwellings and pueblo remains of a culture probably antecedent to that of the Hopi and Pueblo of today. His researches in the past few years have been confined mainly to southeastern

Utah and northeastern Arizona, into which he has taken several parties of students for investigation of ancient villages that have yielded a large store of relics now on exhibit in the university museum.

## FOUR MAINE TOWNS EACH 100 YEARS OLD

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 20 (Special).—Four Maine towns are to observe their centenary this year. They are Skowhegan, Richmond, Milo, and Salem. Skowhegan has a population of rising, 8000, is the shire town of Somerset County, and the gateway of the great upper Kennebec lumbering region. Richmond is a town of 2000 population in the lower Kennebec valley and was originally Pt. Richmond. Milo is a thriving manufacturing and farming town of 3000 inhabitants in Piscataquis County. Salem is located 20 miles north of Farmington and is a small lumbering settlement of but 200 population.

## VERMONT BOARDS BEING CONSOLIDATED

MONTEPELIER, Vt., Feb. 20.—Steps were being taken today to carry into operation the terms of the law consolidating the state departments of government. The measure was signed yesterday by Gov. Redfield Proctor and under its terms six administrative departments will include the functions now performed by 17 offices, boards and other agencies. Provision is also made for an executive budget.

The state boards of control, charities and probate, the state budget committee and the office of director of state institutions are abolished. The new departments created are finance, public welfare and public health.

MT. HOLYOKE DEBATES NAMED SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Feb. 20 (Special).—Students selected by Mt. Holyoke to take part in the intercollegiate debate on government ownership of the coal mines are as follows: Louise Baethke, Kewanee, Ill.; Doris Trevett, Orchard Park, N. Y.; Catherine Nevius, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Gertrude Brown, Hanover, Mass.; Georgia Kaufman, Milford, Pa.; Ellen Hurlbut, Hanover, N. H.; Pauline Marsh, Haverhill, Conn.; Minnie Smith, West Orange, N. J.; Helen Smith, Ing-Tai, China, and Mary Steinmetz, Reading, Pa.

MAINE ORCHARDISTS MEET AUBURN, Me., Feb. 20 (Special).—Western Maine orchardists gathered here today for an important two-day conference on problems of the apple grower. One of the topics discussed in the center of the apple belt of Maine these meetings are always largely attended. Professor Krout, from the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, Mass., will be one of the speakers.

## A Garden in the Veldt

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: Seven years ago I started a little garden from the dry soil, and now it is just a thing of beauty, with grass, fruit and flowers, all the shade trees are fruit trees. Peaches and plums proved to give the greatest shade and also the best fruit. Gardeners have told me that I shall never have fruit with so much wood on the trees, but they are wrong, for the last three years we have got the most early fruit and the finest of all our neighbors, and the most shade and comfort. Also the grass was supposed to kill the trees, but trees are a picture and look as if they enjoy growing. They are the happiest looking trees in the place, and underneath them flower beds and beautiful soft, well-cut grass. Oh, such a joy in the drought, and so restful, to be able to sit under the trees and look up and see the fruit ripening; to just be able to reach up and pick what one needs is a joyous experience; also the scent of the ripe peaches and pines and the blue South African sky.

We are having soft continuous rains after three years of drought and the whole of our little world is singing. The veldt is a soft green and the water

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## DRY LEADERS AIM TO IMPROVE BENCH

Wet Tendencies of Some Connecticut Judges Are Making Enforcement Difficult

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 20 (Special).—Again failing to get the Legislature to ratify the Eighteenth Amendment, the Connecticut prohibitionists are now trying to induce the Legislature to provide the means of making more stringent enforcement of the state prohibition code possible.

Believing that many of the police, town and borough court judges in the State are opposed to prohibition, and convinced that the difficulties in enforcing the law are in some measure due to this attitude, the prohibitionists want the Legislature to elect judges who are at least in sympathy with the law.

They claim that the judges who are unsympathetic toward prohibition make the task of enforcing the law extremely difficult by their tendency to be lenient toward violators and by dismissing cases on mere technicalities. This action on the part of the judges, they point out, makes it difficult to obtain convictions, discourages enforcement officers and causes them to relax their zeal, and is an incentive to the bootleggers to continue their illicit trade and others to enter it.

The prohibitionists also would like to see in office public and enforcement officers who are in sympathy with prohibition. The office of United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut is now vacant, and a number of prominent Republicans have been mentioned for the place. One of the possible appointees, a police court judge and a former state Senator, is being opposed by the prohibitionists on the ground that he is an avowed wet. The prohibitionists have protested to Washington and are exerting whatever influence they can against his appointment.

As to the prohibition legislative program, a bill has been introduced in the Legislature providing that violators of the prohibition laws shall be sent to jail on the first offense and that increased jail sentences be provided for subsequent offenses; that police officers who regularly, promptly and at a less rate, the same would apply to everything east of Boston, as movements via barges delays shipment on account of weather conditions and towing.

SMITH FACULTY PROMOTIONS  
NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 20 (Special).—The following promotions

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 20.—While cities and towns in the State questioned the constitutionality of the Rhode Island prohibition enforcement act and awaited an opinion from the supreme court, evidence accepted the law and went ahead with its provisions. As a result more than \$9000 is to be paid to the city as its share of liquor fines and forfeited sureties in the superior court in the quarter which ended on Feb. 15. The clerk of

were six times larger than the receipts for any other quarter in the history of the court, the total being \$28,094.57.

Police officials here say that these fines are only a fraction of the cost to illegal liquor sellers and that if they can bring cases enough they can make it sufficiently unprofitable for them to continue.

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## CHILD LABOR LAW ADVOCATES JUBILANT OVER FIRST VICTORY

Senate Committee's Favorable Report on Amendment Gives Them Hope for Congressional Action This Session

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The favorable report on the pending amendment to the Constitution empowering Congress to legislate a uniform national child labor law, which was made yesterday by the Senate Committee on Judiciary, is hailed as a victory by the National Child Labor Committee here. Atherton Brownell, editor of The American Child, the committee's official organ, made the following statement to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor as to the prospects of the amendment getting through Congress this session, and as to the general child labor situation the long-sought federal amendment now faces in the country:

The National Child Labor Committee is naturally highly gratified that the Senate Committee on Judiciary has today decided to report favorably an amendment to the Constitution which would give Congress the power to legislate a uniform national child labor law. We look upon this as a great victory for this cause.

Much to Be Done Yet  
It is not, however, a thing accomplished, for there is a vast difference between a favorable committee report and final action by Congress.

This is especially true when we consider the crowded condition of the congressional calendar in these final days of the session. Yet there are a few weeks left, and if Congress is in earnest and the Republican leaders are sincere, there is no reason why a favorable vote should not be obtained in both houses. There should be no call for extended debate. It is not a party question, being favored by Republicans and Democrats alike. The only action Congress can possibly take now is to give the states the opportunity to say whether or not they will accept an amendment to the Constitution, and as it is in the state legislatures that the arguments pro and con must be made, the only action we hope for from Congress is to open the way for that decision.

The various national bodies back of this amendment unquestionably represent an overwhelming majority of the country. Business men are generally in favor of it, because it means the establishment of a uniform minimum law which will prevent unfair competition by a few states through the employment of child labor in their industries to the detriment of other states. In five states, Texas, Wyoming, South Dakota, Utah, and Nevada, children may be worked all night; in Georgia only children under 14 are protected from night labor, and in Mississippi boys 14 to 16 may be worked all night in the cotton and knitting mills.

It is to wipe out this lack of uniformity and to create a national standard in all respects that the constitutional amendment is made necessary.

COMMISSION COST \$28,094.57  
TORONTO, Feb. 4 (Special Correspondence).—The cost of the Gregory commission, which was appointed to uncover the hydroelectric commission's record of stewardship, to the public, considered heavy. In answer to a question it was elicited that an expenditure of \$208,076 in salaries and of \$24,314 for other disbursements had been made. The total staff engaged had numbered 45.

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# Winter Sports, Born of the Cave Man's Grim Necessity

By FREDERICK LEROY SARGENT

**S**NOW-COVERED New England is reveling in winter sports. This is the gayest season become the merriest. Skiing, snowshoeing, skating, and tobogganing make fun of the fiercest weather. How has this joyous triumph over Nature's threatenings come to pass?

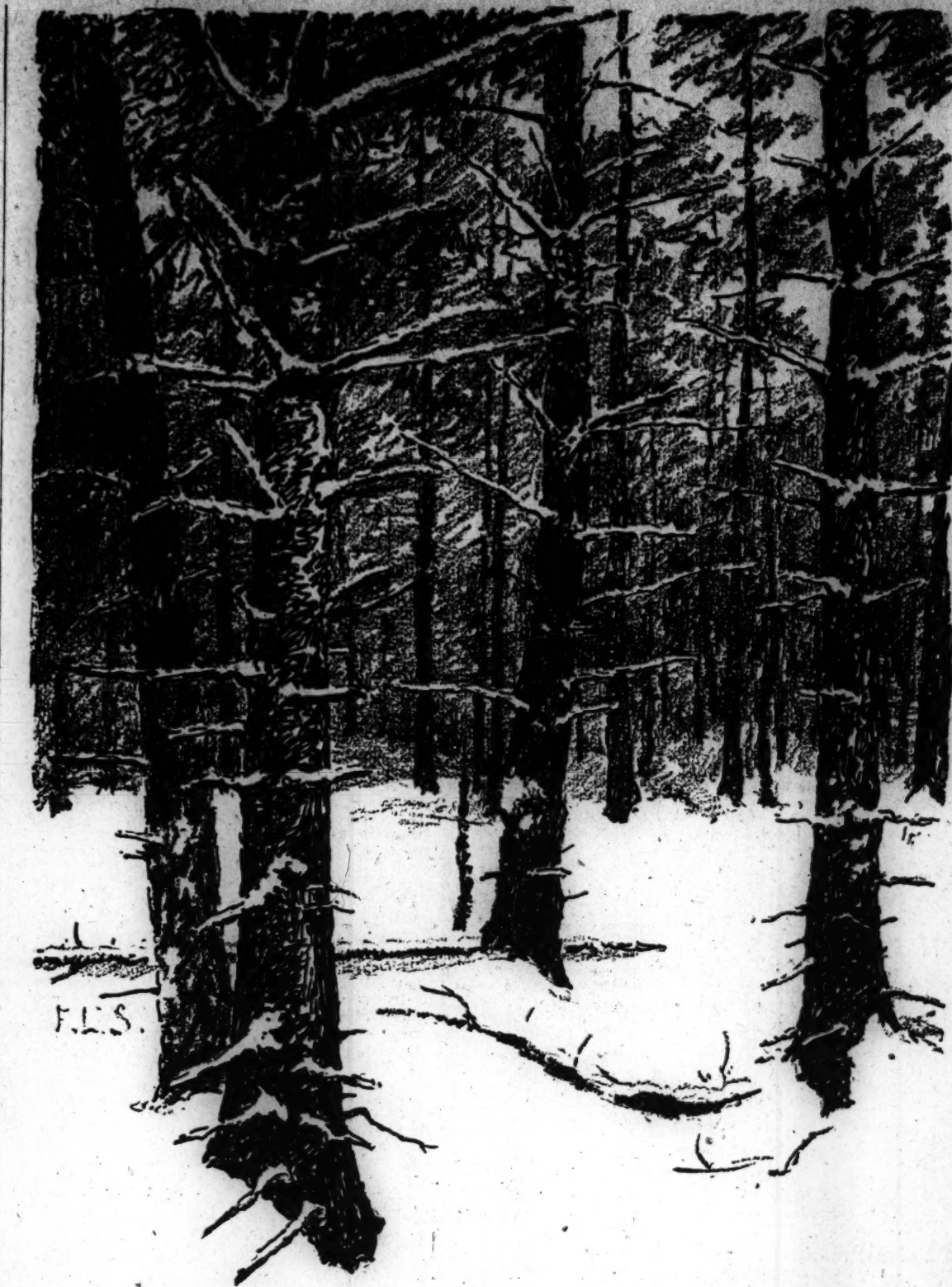
In trying to answer this question a naturalist is led to hark back millions of years to the time of the cave men in northern Europe—the ancestors of most of us in New England—and, indeed, even farther back, to the time when snow-forests able to cope with any cold were developing from warmth-loving rain-forests whose remains have been preserved as coal. Yet we need not tarry long upon this geological journey. It is well known that when the earliest forests of the Northern Hemisphere were flourishing, a warm climate with plenty of moisture prevailed over Eurasia and North America as far north as Greenland; and that the forests of that time and region were probably as luxuriant and dense as modern jungles, with huge tree ferns and other plants having tall columnar trunks sparsely branched, extensive vines, and crowded undergrowth. Then as the climate changed from warm to icy cold and back again to temperate, only those plants survived to populate the region which had adapted themselves to withstand the severities encountered by the snow-forests of today.

As anyone may see who snowshoes in a New England forest, this change from continual moist warmth to the dryness of winter has produced profound transformations in the plants around him. Instead of umbrella-like trees with foliage widely spread from almost branchless trunks, he finds the spire-like forms of spruce, hemlock, and fir, and pagoda-like pines, all many times branched and bearing slender twig-like leaves among which the snow sifts down easily, or is held gracefully in moderate loads, or is promptly dropped as soon as the limit of safety is reached. In the manifold slender branches and leafless twigs of birches, beech, and other "hard-woods," as foresters call them, are shown equally exquisite adaptations to snow. A thick waterproof bark, largely made up of many wrappings of cork, especially conspicuous in birches, is also characteristic of snow-forests; for it is the dryness of cold winds rather than the temperature against which the parts within must need protection.

## The Ways of Winter Buds

The winter buds of snow-forest trees are similarly significant. Packed away most economically of space, and defended by a tough or resinous scaly armor, sleep here the tenderest rudiments of leaves and sometimes flowers. Rarely, as in the hobblebush or moosewood the young leaves themselves appear, clothed only with a fine covering of downy hairs, and ready to expand their blades to the sunshine of spring without any preliminary donning of armor. Such buds recall the continually unfolding shoots of tropical rain-forest plants such as we suppose to have been the ancestors of hibernating flora.

Another curious habit seemingly surviving from a more genial past, is the custom of certain snow-forest trees, notably the beech, to hold their leaves, however dry, long into the



Interior of the Snow-Forest on Mount Monadnock, New Hampshire

winter, as if they had not yet become quite used to quick changes of weather, and so had been taken unaware. Most striking of all the characteristic features of evergreen snow-forests that will attract the attention of a traveler through their depths, and indeed permit his progress, is the scantiness of undergrowth due to the dense canopy of foliage which through the year lets in to the forest floor only a feeble part of the slanting sunshine. Snow or ice falling in masses from the upper branches upon the useless

layer of rain water upon the ice formed the reflecting surface. There was nothing for it but to dash through that water at top speed. There were those who maintained that since these "premature" adventures were long trousers the water could not but enter theret and squirt violently out at the back of the neck. However that may be, the boys returned wetter and wiser.

The Indians of Canada sometimes domesticated the moose which ranged through their snow-forests, and harnessed him to their toboggans, thus making an admirable conveyance for heavy loads. Similarly, the early settlers in New England used the draught animals they had introduced from Europe for drawing the equivalent of a moose-sled which they called by various picturesque corruptions of the aboriginal name such as tarboggan, tebobbin, chebobbin, tom pung and pung. Some of these rude affairs were used for hauling logs, and have been described as "a cross between a tree and a bobbed." Anyone who has enjoyed a moonlight straw ride in an old-fashioned pung or box sleigh can realize what fun was often achieved with workaday descendants of the toboggan.

**Snowshoe Perfection**  
It has not been found possible to improve in any important way upon the snowshoes of the American Indian. This masterpiece of snow-forest culture leaves nothing to be desired in the way of simplicity or efficiency. All the most desirable forms bear the mark of aboriginal ingenuity, and no better materials are required than the snow-forest supplies. Nothing more directly and sympathetically connects us with the robust pleasures of primitive men who lived in snow-forests such as those to which we now repair for

**The Flat Snow Canoe**  
The sledge and sleigh, in their various forms also snow-forest products, could hardly have been developed until the culture of prehistoric man had advanced to the point of domesticating such draught animals as dogs and reindeer. In the snow-forests of New England, where the Indians had no such powerful helpers, there was developed as a means of conveyance only a hand-drag or sort of flat snow-canoe made of birch bark turned up at the front end, and held together by tough spruce roots or thongs of rawhide. Odabagan, the Algonquin name of this contrivance, was corrupted by the early colonists into the now familiar toboggan.

In using a toboggan the fun came when a downhill stretch was reached. Then the Indian sitting at the rear steered with two sticks and coasted. If the hill sloped down to a lake the coaster might gather momentum enough to carry him far out upon the ice at thrilling speed. The tobogganing of today has improved upon that of the solitary Indian chiefly in substituting a crowd of merry youngsters for his inanimate load.

The importance of certain precautions, however, especially when coasting and sliding on the level are combined, was shown by the experience of certain students in a western university. Several of them had worked hard till dark to make a wonderful slide down a frozen lake. Next morning at dawn a few of them determined to steal a march upon the others and launched their toboggan from the top. The lake spread out like a mirror before them. All went well until it became apparent that a

keenest delight when sunshine is scantiest.  
Do we not live over again in our winter outdoor sports something of the cave man's relief at the low-slanting sun's return, something of his triumph over the difficulties which nature offers, and something of the gratitude he felt for nature's helping him to overcome?

## Curious Statues of Lead

**W**HEN it was announced that the fittings and remaining contents of Stowe House would be put up for sale by auction, there was considerable curiosity as to the fate of the lead statue of King George I on the north front, and the old lead figure of Venetian lion, Stowe House, it should be explained, was formerly the seat of the Dukes of Buckingham, but this is no time, with heavy taxation, for noblemen to maintain palaces in all their ancient splendor, and Stowe House has been sold. In a short time it will be opened as a public school, the rival, it is hoped, of Eton and Harrow.

Lead statues are not necessary to the success of a public school, but the representatives of that new-born institution were prepared to spend \$60 guineas in buying the effigy of King George, a life-size equestrian figure.

The statue, as we have said, is made of lead; and very few lead statues are to be found today. At one time they were fairly popular. John van Nost, a Dutch sculptor, who came to England in the wake of King William III, set up a lead figure yard in Piccadilly which lasted for more than 100 years. The figures were cast in lead as large as life, and frequently painted with an intention to resemble nature. They consisted of Punch, Harlequin, Columbine, and other pantomime characters, hay-makers resting on their rakes, mowmen whetting their scythes, Roman soldiers with firelocks, or Africans bearing sundials on their heads. As a rule these lead effigies were intended as garden ornaments.

Men of taste despised them, and perhaps on that account few statues in lead of eminent men were executed. Curiously enough, the two most famous lead statues today represent King William III. One of them is at Petersfield, in Hampshire. It consists of 20 pieces of lead, and has an interesting history. In 1731 a movement was started in London for the erection of a statue of Dutch William, but although sufficient money was forthcoming the Common Council vetoed the proposal for political reasons. As a protest equestrian statues of the King were erected in many towns, notably Bristol and Hull. The Petersfield statue, the sculptor of which is unknown, was erected by Sir William Joliffe, then member of Parliament for the town, who put it up in front of his house.

But alas! in course of time it was found to be in such a state of disrepair that it might have collapsed at any moment, for lead is far less durable than marble or bronze. William was in fact becoming undone; he was very much out of joint; and it required a sum of £250 to rivet his plates together, and give him a coat of paint and gilt. And there, rejuvenated, he stands in Petersfield today.

Dublin too has its lead statue of King William III which stands near unto the old Irish House of Parliament. This equestrian figure of "King Billy," as he was called, was the object of both mischief and mer-

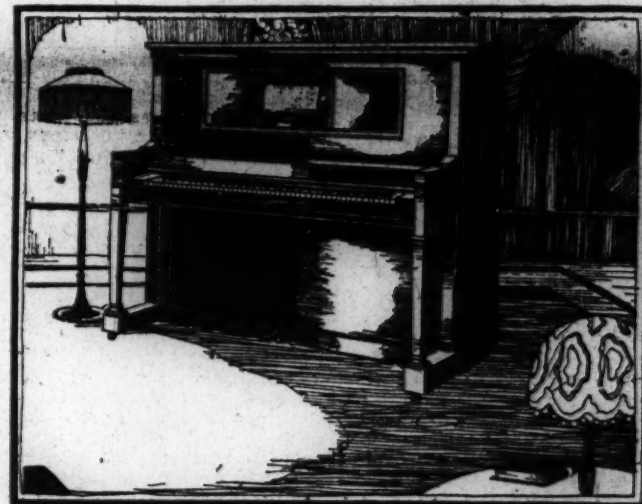


Winter Buds, Magnified

Upper Left—Fir Balsam, Showing Buds Thickly Covered With Resin.  
Upper Right—American Ash, Showing Buds With Dark Leathery Scales.  
Lower Left—American Beech, Showing Firm Scales.  
Lower Middle—Hobblebush or Moosewood, Showing Scaleless Bud Consisting of Young Downy Leaves Ready to Expand.  
Lower Right—Red Spruce, Showing Thin-Scaled Buds Surrounded by Closely Crowded Needles.

iment. At one time His Majesty was annually decorated with orange ribbons to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, and just as often bereft of them by indignant nationalists. But when after long years of ill-treatment, it became necessary to put "King Billy" in good repair, it was the Irish nationalists who found most of the money.

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other nations shall find a similar sum. Matters are therefore well  
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BRITISH PROPOSE  
FOUR-YEAR DELAY

Moratorium Would Give Germany Opportunity to Recupere—French Obdurate

The subject of the reparations obligations has been studied from all angles by the writer and the results of his investigations are incorporated in two articles, of which this is the second.

By CRAWFORD PRICE

LONDON, Jan. 28.—In a previous article we outlined the terms of the French program for exacting reparations from Germany. This was regarded as both ineffective and dangerous in Britain and therefore failed to secure adoption. The British delegates themselves presented an alternative scheme to the Paris Conference held in January, but M. Poincaré was strongly opposed to the fundamental idea embodied therein, and it was not even discussed by the Allies. Nevertheless, it represented an honest attempt to meet all the requirements of the situation, and a brief outline of its proposals is of value.

In order to afford Germany an opportunity to recover from her present position, Mr. Bonar Law proposed to accord her a complete moratorium for four years, during which no payments, not even general deliveries in kind, would be called for. At the end of this term, however, Germany would have to pay 2,000,000,000 gold marks yearly for four years, 2,500,000,000 yearly for the next two (the ninth and tenth) years, and 3,500,000,000 yearly thereafter—or such lesser sum as might be fixed by an impartial tribunal, provided it did not fall below 2,500,000,000 gold marks.

Under the new scheme, the German obligations were to take the form of bonds yielding 4 per cent and 5 per cent interest, repurchasable on demand by the German Government, and divided into two series, one representing the fixed payments provided for up to the end of the tenth year and the other covering such supplementary payments as would be due after the tenth year.

#### Liberal Discount Arranged

No sinking fund was provided for; but, particularly for the earlier years, a liberal discount was arranged in order to encourage Germany to wipe out the obligation as soon as her financial condition rendered such a course possible. The idea behind this arrangement was to encourage Germany to raise loans in order to profit by the inducement offered by early discounting. There was, however, no intention that the bonds themselves should be placed upon the international financial market. They were destined to serve for the purposes of bookkeeping, it being felt that the mobilization of the reparations should be effected by means of loans, floated by Germany, which would be applied to the subsequent repurchase of the bonds.

Furthermore, in order to offer Germany a real opportunity to balance its budget and to stabilize the mark, the British plan insisted upon the absolute necessity of a complete cessation of payments in foreign currencies during the initial period and the reduction to a minimum of deliveries in kind. It demanded, however, that deliveries of coal, iron ore, and other commodities should be continued from the outset of the agreement, the exact quantities being fixed by negotiation.

Mr. Bonar Law added that he proposed to offer this plan to Germany on the strict understanding that it would: (1) Proceed to stabilize the mark in accordance with the recommendations of the foreign experts, and balance its budget; (2) Accept any measure of financial control which the Allies might deem necessary; (3) Submit to the seizure by force of the revenues and the military occupation of territory in return for the acceptance of the Control Commission that it had faithfully carried out its obligations.

Side by side with suggestions regarding the German indemnity, the British Government put forward proposals for the annulment of inter-allied debts in return for the acceptance of its scheme and the abandonment of gages and sanctions other than those proposed therein. The basis of these proposals was as follows: (1) The gold securities at present held by Britain as guarantee for inter-allied debts in the form of the amount owing should be applied forthwith to the reduction of such debts; (2) German bonds of the first series due to France on account of the Belgian debt (the Belgian debt to the Allies is a German obligation), together with 100,000,000 marks of bonds of the first series due to Italy, should be ceded to Britain; (3) The net balance of inter-allied (European) war debts, as also any counter-reclamations, should be abandoned, on condition that the debtors transferred their interest in the bonds of the second series to a common fund for distribution to the powers who have debts owing to the United States.

Without straying into the labyrinth of figures which complicate the respective schemes, it is desirable to note that the second series of bonds above referred to reach a face value of 17,310,000,000 gold marks, to be issued after the first series (50,000,000,000 gold marks) has been dealt with. In effect, they are conditional upon the decision of the arbitration tribunal previously referred to.

#### Debtor to Be Given Time

It is seen, therefore, that the tendency of the British Government was to face the realities of the German economic situation, give the bankrupt debtor time to recuperate and pay, and reduce the fixed liability to 50,000,000,000 gold marks. Simultaneously, an attempt was made to relieve Europe of the burden of inter-allied debts at the cost of a considerable reduction of the British demands.

Neither France nor Italy approved those measures, for they prefer to regard their debts to Britain as non-existent, except on paper, and, since no interest has yet been paid on the capital advanced, and the question of reimbursement has never been taken seriously, there is much to be said for the argument that they exercise



New Chamber of Commerce in Paris  
Edifice That Will House One of the Most Powerful Trade Organizations in Europe

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WIELDS  
GREAT POWER IN FRENCH TRADE

Constituent Assembly Suppressed the French Chambers, but They Were Revived in 1791

By PAUL LACROIX

Work is about to begin on the demolition of the buildings near the Bourse which are going to make way for a large new edifice which will be the new home of the Chamber of Commerce of Paris. The accompanying article, on the role that French chambers of commerce play in the economic life of the country, by Paul Lacroix, of the Secretariat of the Paris Chamber, is therefore at this time of particular interest. In it will be found the reasons why a chamber of commerce should occupy the whole of such a large edifice as the accompanying illustration shows.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Differences of origin and operation between chambers of commerce in various countries deserve careful study by all who are interested in business. The mode of operation of French chambers of commerce is deserving of first notice as it is the oldest and most comprehensive. The idea of creating a legal representation for commercial and industrial interests was put into practice in the reign of Henri IV by the organization of the Chambre Supérieure de Commerce, which was intrusted with the duty of examining proposals and memoranda relative to industries and trade. But this organization only proved temporary. Its re-establishment took place in 1616, under Louis

XIII, and it took the name of Chambre de Commerce Générale, being presided over by no less a personage than Richelieu himself.

Colbert Amplifies Chambers' Powers  
It remained for Colbert to enlarge the scope of the new institution. In the year 1700 a Chamber of Commerce was created at Dunkirk, and in the following years chambers were established at Lyons, Lille, Rouen, Bordeaux, La Rochelle, Nantes, St. Malo, Bayonne, Toulouse, and Montpellier. There had been a Chamber of Commerce at Marseilles since 1599, it having been founded by private initiative, but not officially recognized until 1773. These chambers were composed of merchants and their mission was to keep the Council of Commerce informed on the general requirements of their section of the country.

They were suppressed by the Constituent Assembly, but on Nov. 1, 1791, the Minister of Finance re-established the old Council of Commerce, recommending that the representatives of the Government consult with the members of the old chambers of commerce. These bodies were re-assembled in nearly every locality. A royal ordinance in June, 1832, conferred the election of members of chambers of commerce upon well-known merchants selected by the Commercial Tribunal and the Chamber itself. In 1848 the right of suffrage was extended to all who held a trade license. The law of April 9, 1898, fixed the number of voters at one-tenth of the trade licenses. The law of Feb. 19, 1906, which is still in force, re-established the right to vote for all those holding trade licenses. At present all those having the right to vote for the Commercial Tribunal are electors of chambers of commerce.

Classification of Chambers  
In order that various branches of commerce and industry should be represented according to their importance, Parliament provided that membership in the chambers of commerce should be chosen from "professional categories," each having its electors. The new law was applied for the first time at the elections of December, 1908.

Of the 143 chambers of commerce existing in continental France, 56 expressed the opinion that there was no necessity to divide members into categories, while the other 87 insisted on a classification. A decree issued Aug. 11, 1908, fixed the number of members allowed to each category in these chambers of commerce. The principal result of the law has been to strengthen the representative mercantile organization by including all the main elements of commerce and industry. Finally, women have obtained the vote in this connection, and are eligible to chambers of commerce on an equality with men.

The public has a very hazy idea of the importance of chambers of commerce and of the manner in which

they operate. Their charter of liberty is the law of April 9, 1898. It defines the prerogatives of chambers of commerce and explains that it is their mission to furnish the Government with opinions and information when these are asked for, and also present their ideas as to what the best means are for promoting the prosperity of industry and commerce.

The rights of chambers to take the initiative are extensive ones. They have to be consulted on all such questions as the starting of new stockbroking or shipbroking offices, commercial tribunals, consuls de prud'hommes, branch offices of the Bank of France, public warehouses and auction rooms for the sale of new goods at wholesale, transportation rates, public works to be executed within their circumscription, tolls to be levied for such works, and payment of convict labor.

Their administrative functions include the establishment and management of general warehouses, exhibitions, mercantile museums, commercial or industrial schools.

Americans have evidence of the fact that the chambers of commerce have acted both as spokesmen of the public and defenders of French economic interests by the reports they have sent to protest against investigation measures set up by the Fordney bill.

BIG DEFICIT SHOWN  
IN BENGAL BUDGET

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.—The Bengal budget for the year 1922-23 shows a deficit of 18 lakhs in contrast with the estimated surplus of 19 lakhs, both on revenue account and principal. The cause of the deficit was the sensational decline of 76 lakhs in the receipts.

The Government made herculean efforts to reduce the expenditure, which on revenue account is nearly \$6 lakhs less. No recommendations of the retrenchment committee are yet available for the Government for the year 1923-24 which is budgeting on a revenue account for a deficit of six lakhs, so new taxes have to be imposed, but the Government is relying on further reductions in expenditure. The balance at the end of 1923-24 is anticipated to be 40 lakhs. Bengal has now joined all the other provinces, except possibly Burma in ending the current financial year with a deficit.

ITALY HELPS SHIPBUILDING  
LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Italian Government has granted a shipbuilding subsidy of 400,000,000 lire during the period from 1923 to 1926, and shipbuilders have been given exemption from customs duties on all imported materials.

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BRITISH POLICY IN MIDDLE EAST  
FACES SUBJECT OF EVACUATION

Press Wants Immediate Withdrawal, but "Bag and Baggage" Idea Gets Little Support in Nation at Large

By LEONARD STEIN

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Jan. 28.—A Cabinet committee is now engaged in Downing Street in the task of reviewing British commitments in the Middle East. Sir Percy Cox is hurrying home from Baghdad to assist the committee in its deliberations. Meanwhile Palestine has also been under discussion and the Colonial Secretary, the Duke of Devonshire, has taken the opportunity of hearing the Arab case stated by the Palestine Arab delegation which recently arrived in London from Lausanne.

In reviewing the situation, the Government is carrying out pledges given by the Prime Minister and others in the course of the recent general election. Those pledges were cautiously worded. Mr. Bonar Law, in one of his election speeches, agreed that there was a feeling that British commitments in Mesopotamia and Palestine favored a risk of "immense expenditure which we cannot afford."

Meanwhile, the Government came under a heavy bombardment from certain sections of the press. The Daily Express with its immense circulation demanded an immediate withdrawal from the Middle East and the same policy was insisted upon by the equally popular Daily Mail.

Evacuation Policy Not Popular  
The "bag and baggage" policy, as it called itself, nevertheless has not received very much support outside the press. Of about 1500 Parliamentary candidates at the last election, only about 25 unreservedly accepted it, though a much larger number demanded a drastic reduction in the Middle Eastern expenditure, which amounts at present to nearly £10,000,000 a year.

What the recommendations of the Cabinet committee will be remains to be seen. The committee is still sitting and has yet to complete its labors. But there are already clear indications of the way the wind is blowing. Whatever else may be done, it seems unlikely that either Mesopotamia or Palestine will be abandoned. So far as Mesopotamia is concerned, there is a singularly recent incident last session in the House of Lords. Lord Salisbury, the Government spokesman, announced that the Government was "examining carefully the commitments into which we have entered." When this was interpreted by a later speaker as meaning that the Government was considering whether Mesopotamia should or should not be evacuated, Lord Salisbury went out of his way to intervene with an emphatic denial. That the question of evacuation does not arise has been repeatedly stated conclusively from the firm stand which the British delegation at Lausanne has taken on the question of Mosul.

Government Decision Already Reached  
Equally little is there any question of a withdrawal from Palestine where the financial burden is much smaller and the material arguments for evacuation are consequently less cogent.

It thus appears that in both cases the mind of the Government is already made up on the questions of evacuation. If British obligations in these areas have been reviewed, they have been found to form any mere abdication of responsibility. In addition to the mandates, which themselves involved international engagements, those obligations include the recent treaty between Great Britain and King Feisal, and—in the case of Palestine—the Balfour declaration in favor of a Jewish national home.

What the Cabinet committee has now to consider is, what is the maximum cost at which the British obligations can be carried out? This is now the sole question really at issue. British expenditure in the Middle East is almost exclusively military. Both in Mesopotamia and in Palestine the civil administration has become or is rapidly becoming self-supporting, though Mesopotamia received this year £600,000 for native levies and Palestine £900,000 toward the cost of

gendarmerie. At the end of 1922 there were 11,300 regular troops in Mesopotamia and 3500 in Palestine. It is generally believed, however, that a stage has now been reached at which further reductions in the British garrisons in the Middle East can safely be made. They are almost certain to be made in Palestine. In Mesopotamia the military situation in the Mosul area is still somewhat precarious, but as soon as a settlement with the Turks is reached, considerable economies will probably be found practicable.

ITALIAN WORKERS  
GIVE ONE HOUR TO  
STATE EVERY DAY

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Industrial and Labor Information, the weekly publication of the international labor office of the League of Nations, states that within the last few months a number of workers' organizations, desirous of contributing to the financial reconstruction of Italy, have offered to work one or more hours overtime a day and to hand over the extra wage thus earned to the State. Two instances of such offers may be quoted by way of example.

On Dec. 15, 1922, the Union of Dock Workers in Ancona, the Union of Tramway Workers of Porto Civitanova, workers in a cement works at Porti Recanati, and some other workers in the same district (Marche) transmitted to the Government 20,000 lire, representing the wages earned by working voluntarily one hour's overtime a day. The leaders of the unions concerned, accompanied by the Undersecretary of State for Labor and Social Welfare, were received at Rome by the Premier, who expressed his appreciation of this action on the part of the workers.

The workers employed in the Orlando Naval Construction Works at Livorno have decided to work an hour's overtime a day for the benefit of the State. The management has accepted this offer, but in order to observe the agreement providing for an eight-hour day, has stipulated that the extra hour's work shall be considered as overtime and paid at 10 per cent more than ordinary working hours. The workers will hand over 50 per cent of this special pay to the State and keep only half themselves. The workers concerned have pledged themselves to work on these conditions for a period of six months.

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\$50.00, now \$29.50  
\$55.00, now \$33.50  
\$65.00, now \$37.50

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## Washington Observations

Washington, Feb. 20  
ALBERT D. LASKER, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, intends pulling up stakes in Washington on June 13, whether there's a ship subsidy or not. Mr. Lasker, unlike Woodrow Wilson, has no special partiality for the thirteen, but the date mentioned happens to mark the biennial anniversary of his taking the helm at the Shipping Board. The President and all Congressmen clearly understood that the Lasker chairmanship would end after two years, so the man whom Mr. Harding calls "the liveliest wire in the United States" avers he is "merely keeping a date with himself." Presumably Chicago and his advertising business will lure Mr. Lasker back to the wind-swept shores of Lake Michigan. Advertising became his profession by accident. His first newspaper was a Galveston, Tex., weekly newspaper called the Free Press. One of its earliest copies, reverently framed, occupies a niche of honor in Chairman Lasker's private office at the Shipping Board.

Dr. Charles Browne, Mayor of Princeton and Representative-Elect from the Jersey variety town, is a visitor to Washington. He took time by the forelock and came here to commandeer suitable quarters in the House Office Building, for occupancy next December. To his agreeable surprise, Dr. Browne found a brother Jerseyman, Representative Bacharach of Atlantic City, in charge of House office-space assignment, so His Honor of Princeton was well taken care of. Mr. Browne (Princeton '96) has just finished four successive terms as Mayor of the city, though he is a Wilsonian Democrat and Princeton is a

rock-ribbed Republican community. Dr. Browne says he "was at Princeton with Mr. Wilson—only he got paid for going to lectures and I didn't." The new Congressman from "Pig-town" was a classmate of Roland S. Morris of Philadelphia, former Ambassador to Japan, and is a native of Philadelphia.

They are telling with mingled glee and contumely at a certain club in Washington of the thrifty manner in which a member recently attempted to settle his share of a subscription dinner. The price was \$5 a plate. The member in question, not long before, had returned from a trip to Japan. After the guest of honor had taken his departure, a club attendant passed the hat. Next morning, when he settled up with the committee of arrangements, the attendant said he was \$5 "shy." Some guest, instead of proffering an African legal tender, had dropped in a Japanese 10-yen note. A yen is worth about 49 cents.

Secretary Hughes, whose rebuke to Chinese official dilatoriness in adjusting the matter of an American ship by Chinese soldiery, is now the topic of the hour in the Far East, is personally filled with inexhaustible kindness toward China. He divested himself of a good one this week, when somebody asked if Dr. Alfred Zee (pronounced Zee) was returning to Washington as Chinese Minister. Mr. Hughes observed that Mr. Zee recently was deposed as Minister of Foreign Affairs at Peking, sharing the fate previously visited upon Dr. Wellington Koo. "Looks as if China had run the gamut of the political alphabet," said Mr. Hughes, "with a succession of foreign secretaries all the way from Koo to Zee."



## SHIFTING FASHIONS CAUSE WAVERING IN SHOE MARKET

General Conditions in Footwear Trade Favorable Despite Lack of Repeat Orders

Although shoe factories throughout the United States are busy, there is an undercurrent of uncertainty on account of definite knowledge as to just what kind of footwear may gain the distinction of being classed as an established mode, what will feature in the cheaper grades, or how far the call may go for goods of low quality. Immediate conditions are void of duplicate orders sufficient to keep the output up to present production. However, salesmen on trips among the wholesalers report the situation as prospective of a spring and summer of active demand in footwear. Retailers are reported as in a good position for summer because stocks are low and business men are better off financially.

The future may be reckoned as extremely promising.

### Leather Markets

The demand for sole leather continues well in advance of that for upper stock. Traffic delays have been intensified by trying weather, so certain grades of leather have been acceptable which were not mentioned in contracts. In Boston and Philadelphia buyers are placing fairly large orders, and in New York and Chicago buyers restrict deliveries to heavy weights.

Tanners of either oak or union sole leather report the demand all that is desirable when compared with the output. Prices are largely unchanged, although it is reported that slight concessions have been allowed on light and medium light grades.

Business in the upper leather markets is now at its height, although somewhat curtailed by the firmness of prices. Buyers are seeking first-class stock at second-class prices but are unable to make such a combination.

The call for both medium and cheap grades has so improved that buyers are less critical, taking allotted quantities without a murmur.

Chrome sides are well sold in all grades at full quotations. Elk is not the obsolete tannage some declare it to be. Prices on the two leathers hold strong but nothing more. This being the big season for buck, sales are constant, but seldom large, with a firmness in the quotations indicative of an upward trend.

### Calf Skin Situation

Boston calf skin tanners report the top grades of heavy skins booked for future shipment, with a demand for the medium to lower grades active, especially for the quality ranging from 30 to 22 cents. The whole market is not over and above strong. New stock quotations are easing up a bit. However, the top grades are firm because of the heavy demand.

Tanners in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago say that the calf for choice heavy skins has reduced the supply to a minimum. Foreign trade is dull. There is a fair movement in the suede finishes. The popular colors are gray and beige (natural) which bring from 35 to 60 cents, according to assortment.

Future consumption of chrome colored calf promises to be large. Patent leather continues active, although dealers report orders are comparatively small. Buyers are working along the most conservative lines.

The lack of heavy foreign buying acts as a "bear" to advances in prices, but, notwithstanding that fact, prices are firm. It goes without saying that patent leather will be in the front ranks of fashion during the coming spring and fall, the extent of which will decide its ruling value.

Although glazed kid is passing through a period of expectancy, the demand being only moderate, there is a strength to prices. Some choice fine skins sold at \$1. A few Boston selected colors at \$0.65. Boston and Philadelphia tanners, however, are booking skins varying from 35 to 20c, with a very good call for the \$0.40c. grades.

### BUSINESS HELD BACK ONLY BY NEED OF LABOR

Business in the United States—recognized as good for some months—continues to expand and is rapidly approaching the physical limits of production set by the available labor supply, according to the First National Bank of Boston. Shortage of labor is widely reported, and is reflected in the renewed agitation for liberalizing United States immigration laws.

Although 1922 financial reports indicated small margins of net profits, the closing months were very much better and the present year begins well in that respect. Meanwhile production is on a vast scale, and this very activity is pushing into the background the opinion, formerly prevalent, that the United States could have no prosperity until the European situation had been cleared up.

While the latter is obviously a deterrent factor to normal business, the United States and the many countries outside the European zone seem to form a unit sufficiently self-contained to permit reasonably good business.

### RAILWAY EARNINGS

NORFOLK & WESTERN  
December: 1922 1921  
Operating revenue \$4,984,837 \$7,205,284  
Net revenue 2,537,864  
Operating expenses 2,446,973  
Net income 90,891  
Gross income 2,537,864  
Net income 90,891

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## NORTH AMERICAN INCREASES COMMON DIVIDEND RATE

North American Company declared a dividend equal to \$10 cash a share annually on the common stock, which is to be reduced from \$50 par to \$10 a share and five new shares issued for each one share of the present stock.

The North American Company has declared a 2 1/2 per cent dividend on its common stock, payable in common stock on April 2 to holders of record March 1. The regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock in cash also was declared, payable on the same date.

For the convenience of stockholders who desire to have cash rather than stock, arrangements have been made by which the common stock will be issuable to them in payment of such dividend and may be disposed of at the rate of \$2 for each \$1 par value of stock.

Stockholders who also wish to so dispose of their dividend stock must advise the company not later than March 19. Stockholders who so disposed of their dividend stock will receive cash in amounts of twice their present dividend, or equal to a quarterly cash dividend at the rate of 20 per cent.

Although no figures have been obtained on the production of coal in the Ruhr Valley, says a cable to the United States Department of Commerce, the entire output of coal in Germany during January is estimated at about 25 per cent less than during December. Coke production improved, but was insufficient to fill the needs of industry, while the production of lignite remained unchanged.

The iron and steel industry complained of a shortage of coke and iron ore during January, while coal supplies were sufficient because of a cessation of repair shipments. The machine industry was fully occupied, while locomotive plants reported a growing dullness on account of the marked depreciation: the electro-technical industry was busy with old orders; the textile industry showed great activity because of large purchases of raw cotton, with a favorable exchange during December and subsequently the receipt of numerous foreign orders. Unsatisfactory business was reported by the leather industries, especially in the finished leather goods and stable shoes branches.

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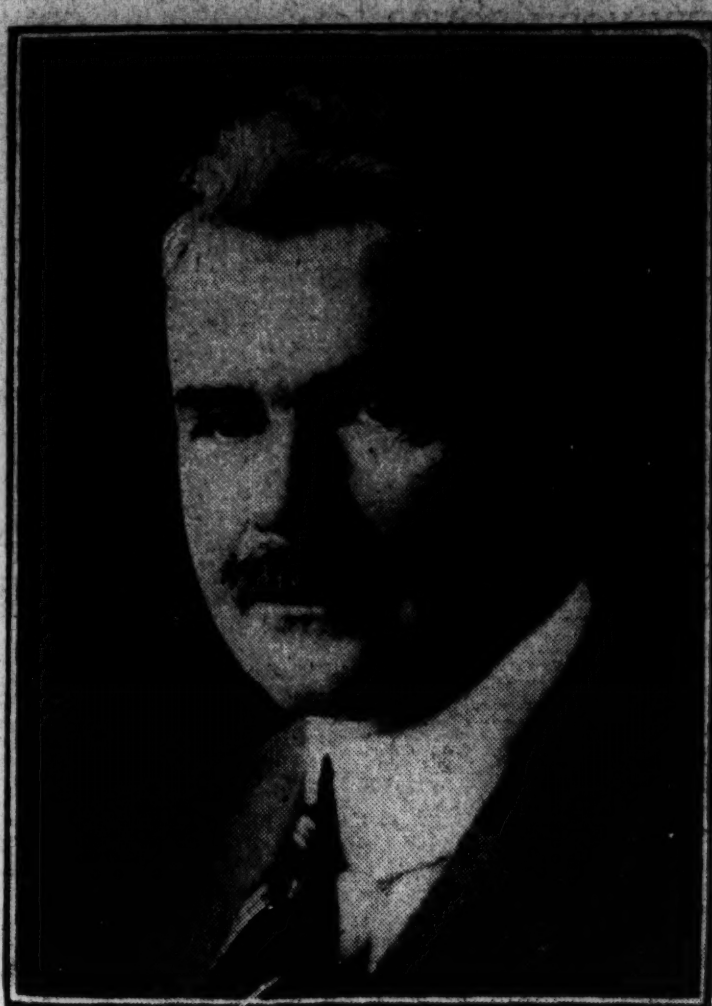
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Richard H. Scott

WHEN R. E. Olds, manufacturer and automotive engineer, with characteristic vision saw that his "horseless carriage" might be duplicated into hundreds of thousands of motor cars in the future, he believed that he had captured one of those big ideas which come to few men in a generation. But he realized that fully as important as the proper mechanical construction of his product must be the building of a sound organization that would place the business on an efficient commercial basis, so he called in Richard H. Scott, who at that time was connected with the Olds Gas Engine Company, and put the proposition of handling the job squarely up to him.

Mr. Scott was reared in the Canadian north woods, and at an early age developed a fondness for things mechanical. He acquired his technical knowledge and training in business administration at first hand by filling various positions, being a boiler for the old Packard Electric Company, being a rolling mill gang, and superintending the shop of the Toledo Machine & Tool Company.

It was a hardy young man, well tried in the school of experience, whom Mr. Olds employed more than 25 years ago. The fruits of labor have had their reward; today Richard H. Scott is vice-president and general manager of the Olds Motor Car Company, Lansing, Mich. It has been largely through his efforts that that company has prospered.

Ever cognizant of his duties in the community, Mr. Scott has always been eager to further any movement for civic improvement or community development, and has always taken an active part in local and state affairs. He is president of the Michigan Anti-Saloon League and has held numerous state and city offices.

## CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET QUIET AND GENERALLY STEADY

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Yesterday's market in cattle, sheep, and hogs was quiet and generally steady. Receipts were lower than the week-end quotations. Trading in beef steers and lambs was rather slow, and prices were steady.

Receipts, prices, and conditions were as follows:  
Cattle—Receipts, 21,000; beef steers, slow; generally steady with week-end decline, or 25 to 50c under Thursday's general trade. Choice today weak; lower; numerous loads unsold at noon; top matured steers at noon, \$10.55; three or four loads at that price; best yearlings in load lots, \$9.75; few head, \$10.50; bulk beef steers, \$9.50; she stock, generally steady; weak; bulk strong to 10c higher; hogs, showing advance; veal calves, steady to 10c higher; feeders, scarce; generally steady; bulk desirable veal calves to packers, \$12.50; 12.50; shippers buying rather freely at \$12.50 to \$14.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 67,000; opening 3 to 25c lower; closing about steady to 10c lower; bulk 150 to 210-pound average, \$9.15; top, \$9.30; bulk 255 to 300-pound butchers, mostly \$7.75 to \$9.00; up to \$9.30; packing sows, mostly \$6.75 to \$7.75; estimated holdover, 8000.  
Sheep—Receipts, 19,000; choice fat woolled lambs and clipped kind, steady; other fat lambs, slow, weak to 25c lower; top, \$15.35; to stockers and feeders, slow; generally steady; bulk desirable woolled lambs, \$14.75 to \$15; clipped kind, mostly \$12.25 to \$12.50; with fall short up to \$12; choice 44-pound fed yearling wethers, \$12; sheep, steady to strong; best ewes, \$8.50 to city butcher; aged wethers, \$8.50 to \$12; mostly, about 300 choice 70-pound feeding lambs, \$15.40 to finishers.

Although price changes were narrow, French loans were followed in the overnight debate in Parliament on the Ruhr situation. Gilt-edged investment issues were quiet but hard. Some industrial were strong. Hudson's Bay was 7 1/4. Rubbers were dull in sympathy with the staple. Kaffirs were featureless, but well maintained.

NEW RAW MATERIALS CONCERN  
LONDON, Feb. 19.—Hugo Stinnes of Germany and his partner, Signor Caltigione, have formed a company for the purpose of supplying raw materials to their industrial concerns. The new concern is capitalized at 100,000,000 crowns.

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THE HANAN STORE  
89 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.  
The extensive patronage enjoyed by this store is the result of careful attention to quality and style and a sincere desire to give honest service to women and men in the selection of their footwear.

EASTERN MFG. CO.  
HAS BETTER YEAR  
Eastern Manufacturing Company has issued its financial report for the calendar year 1922, which for the first time incorporates results of the subsidiary companies, namely, the Lincoln Pulpwood Company, Liberty Paper Company, Katahdin Pulp & Paper Company and the South Brewer Pulpwood Company.

The combined figures show an operating profit after interest, depreciation, and all charges of \$161,998, which compares with an operating loss the previous year of \$846,165.

BAKU OIL ACTIVITIES  
LONDON, Feb. 20.—Distillation of oil in Baku increased 3000 tons daily during January. In the first quarter of present working year refiners produced 16,000 tons of lubricating oil.

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## BUILDING SAVED FROM CHAOS BY CHICAGO CITIZENS

Trade Union Conditions Unbearable Until Business Men Aid Law's Enforcement

CHICAGO, Feb. 20 (Special).—The trianglehold on the building industry by which a combination of certain trades union leaders and contractors for several years virtually brought construction operations in Chicago to a standstill has been loosened through the co-operation of a group of leading business men of the city, known as the Citizens' Committee to Enforce the Landis Award.

Full relief has not been achieved, and it is likely to be delayed indefinitely because of an actual shortage of men in the building trades, not only here but in nearly all parts of the United States, but great progress has been made toward bearable conditions, and there is reason to believe that the key to the solution of the problem has been found.

Building Moves Forward  
Proof that headway has been made is found in the fact that building operations in the city last year involved an expenditure of \$227,000,000 and that the permits issued during the month of January of this year called for an outlay more than double that in the first month of last year.

Permits were taken out in January for buildings to cost \$18,611,600, compared with \$7,991,550 for January, 1922. This forecast the construction of homes for 1974 families, bringing the total of living quarters provided in the last 13 months to 20,194 apartments and 6735 single dwellings. It is estimated that these additions to the housing accommodations of the city will provide homes for 125,000 persons, which is more than the annual increase in population of the city. It will require several years of building operations on a similar scale, however, to make much impression on the highest situation.

It was a back-to-the-wall situation that called for the creation of the committee. Strikes, blackmail, and sluggings had so demoralized the building industry that honest contractors simply ceased to bid on any projects except on a cost-plus basis and no promoter of an enterprise could undertake to build on that plan because of probable bankruptcy. No one could foretell what a building would cost, or when it could be completed, if at all. Bombings and hold-ups were frequent and there was no safety for any builder or workman who dared to antagonize the forces that ruled the industry.

Work of Committee  
A general arbitration of wages and labor conditions had been brought about with Kenesaw M. Landis, then a federal judge, as arbitrator. His awards were generally regarded as fair, but several of the unions refused to abide by them. At this juncture the Chicago Association of Commerce entered the conflict, and in 1921 the Citizens' Committee to Enforce the Landis Award was formed.

Ample financial backing was obtained without difficulty, contributions coming from manufacturers and merchants in all lines, for the situation was so desperate that it endangered the welfare of the city, not only in its housing needs, but in every field where labor is employed. The committee set about to put the "open shop" rule in force in trades that did not accept the Landis awards and to begin building operations at any cost.

The committee worked indefatigably during 1922, work went ahead without interruption and a record amount of construction was the result. The committee has protected the men at work and also has sought to guard the various properties being erected under the terms of the Landis awards. At one time an army of 700 guards was employed in this protective service.

Other Phases of Problem  
The committee also has carried full insurance on all the work being erected under the Landis awards and so far \$28,480,275 of insurance has thus been taken out. There have been a number of sluggings, a few bombings and a great deal of sabotage on Landis award jobs. Many thousands of dollars have been paid by insurance companies to owners and contractors whose property has been damaged.

In the last year only a few strikes—three or four minor disturbances of a few hours' duration—have occurred. Previously strikes were of every day occurrence, an threat of strikes held-up proposals that could be satisfied by payments of money—were likely to come up at any time while a job was in progress.

CUSTOMS RULINGS  
NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (Special).—The tariff rate on small wood or metal boxes containing water-colors and articles incident to their use, is reduced from 35 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 342, Tariff Act of 1913, as to toys, to 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 13, as to artists' colors or paints, in a decision by the Board of United States General Appraisers sustaining protests of the following importers: B. Hildebrand & Co., F. C. Kuyper & Co., Carl Silverman, the John Eling Company, Butler Brothers, the Cleco Corporation, Charles Broadway Rous, F. A. O. Schwarz, the Selchow & Richter Co., and A. Strauss & Co.

In another ruling the tariff is fixed on artificial feathers, made from dyed grass, suitable for use as millinery ornaments. Duty was assessed on those feathers, imported by Goodkind & Robinson, at the rate of 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 347 of the 1913 law. In affirming this assessment Judge McClelland denies claims of the protestants for duty at lower rates under various other paragraphs of the tariff act.

STANDARD GAS EARNINGS  
Standard Gas & Electric Company's preliminary financial statement for 1922 shows net profits available for the common stock of \$1,388,457, equal to \$13.07 a share on the common compared with \$10.18 in 1921.

UNION OIL YEAR'S PROFIT  
Union Oil of California reports for the year ended Dec. 31, last, a net profit of \$10,735,855, compared with \$10,528,207 in 1921.

## CANADIAN TRADE HAS UNUSUALLY ACTIVE PERIOD

January Not Slack Time This Year—Wheat Exports Gain—Capital Comes to Dominion

OTTAWA, Feb. 19 (Special Correspondent).—An increase of 35 per cent in the value of the total trade of Canada during January compared with that of the corresponding month last year, indicates the strength of Canadian commerce during a month when it is usually rather slack.

The total trade for the month was valued at \$133,730,000. The exports were \$65,434,000, or about \$18,000,000 greater than those for January last year, and imports were \$68,335,000, one-third greater in value than during January, 1922.

Grain naturally accounted for a large portion of the exports, but the increase in the price of newspaper, which went into effect Jan. 1, was also felt, especially in the case of exports to the United States. General manufacturers of Canada also are holding their own against exports.

Wheat Exports Greater  
Exports of wheat in January were 9,379,000 bushels or 3,600,000 more than those for the corresponding month last year. The value was \$11,608,909, compared with \$7,160,000 in January,











## EXPERTS TO DEBATE TRADE PROBLEMS

Chamber of Commerce Congress  
in Rome to Trench Out Issues  
Checking World's Progress

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A congress is to be held at Rome on March 18 under the auspices of the International Chamber of Commerce. Subjects for discussion will be grouped under three headings: finance, industry and trade, and transportation. The conference is to last six days, until March 24, and during this period it is hoped to trench out many of the problems which stand in the way of the world's return to prosperity. Under the heading finance, the general subjects of reparations, inter-allied debts, and "other financial measures necessary in the restoration of international trade," are all on the agenda for discussion. Under industry and trade, the most important task before the congress is to draw up a tentative program on the question of customs formalities for the consideration of the special customs conference to be called by the League of Nations some time in May or June next.

The discussions on transportation will include such matters as the co-ordination of air services between the different countries and the increase of facilities for international air communication. An attempt will also be made to investigate the various national restrictions on maritime transportation with a view to co-ordinated effort on the part of members of the chamber to introduce some measure of uniformity in the practice of their respective governments.

A third subject which is on the agenda is the question of improving international railway communications; and a fourth, to investigate the settlement of "general average" which it is proposed should take place not at the port of embarkation, at New York or London, as at present, but rather at the port of destination, as was customary before the war.

In case these four main topics are disposed of before the end of the six days allotted to the congress, provisional place has been found on the agenda of the transportation section for the additional questions of passports, bills of lading and trade terms. Five resolutions on international commercial arbitration have also been approved for inclusion in the program of the International Chamber of Commerce by the British national committee.

1. That the practice of commercial arbitration should be facilitated and extended, an indispensable condition being that the validity of arbitration clauses in contracts should be fully respected.

2. That the Chamber strongly indorses the recent recommendation of the League of Nations, which urges all members of the League to give every encouragement to arbitration agreements in commercial contracts and to give protection to parties endeavoring to carry them out.

3. That international conventions should be at once negotiated to embrace the largest possible number of states. Such conventions to pledge contracting states to make effective arbitration clauses in contracts, and that if two parties of different nationalities agree to refer any dispute to arbitration in a named country, any action in another country is to be stayed.

4. That it is desirable that the laws governing commercial arbitration in different countries should be brought into conformity.

5. That agreements should be reached by the nations contracting treaties that the awards resulting from commercial arbitration should be rendered executory, provided that the law of the country in which it is sought to enforce them is not contravened.

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European Plan.  
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When You Go to  
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Stop at the  
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Opposite both depots.  
Rates from \$1.00, with bath \$1.50.  
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Know it as:  
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A few seconds to everywhere  
Attractively furnished,  
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Sailings every Saturday  
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Seventeen Miles from Boston  
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A rendezvous of discriminating travelers.

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Private bath and long distance phone  
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Ausonia Feb. 24  
Andania Mar. 17  
Laconia Apr. 7  
Taking Passengers for Halifax,  
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CARMANIA Mar. 24 Apr. 14 May 19  
CARNOTIA Apr. 7 May 21  
N. Y. Londonderry, Glasgow  
COLUMBIA Mar. 10 Apr. 10 May 15  
N. Y. Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg  
"ANTON" June 26 July 24 Aug. 21  
"BYRON" June 12 July 10 Aug. 14  
"SARON" Mar. 10 Apr. 10 May 15  
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Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg  
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One way \$42.50 Round trip \$79.25  
Including meals and stateroom berth.  
Extra charges for preferred space.  
Tickets good to return until June 15, 1923.  
Steamers: Tuesday, Saturday, 1 P. M.  
All the Way by Water  
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MAKE RESERVATION NOW  
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**HOTEL ADVERTISING CHARGE**  
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**BROOKTHORPE, Gloucestershire**—Unfurnished old stone-built house, in good repair, inside and outside; four sitting rooms, five bedrooms, three main bedrooms, bathroom, attic, garden; midway between Bristol and Gloucester, in beautiful country; rent £55. MISS MAITLAND, Brookthorpe, Gloucester.

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**PRACTITIONERS' OFFICES TO LET** in Sloane Square; specific hours, Box 7025, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, Strand, London, W. C. 2.

**PURNISHED apartments to let** in Wells, Somerset; Box 5228, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

## WANTED

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY**—A Nanny—Baby, Grand, second-hand, in good condition; location, Brompton or Broadwood preferred; Rosewood or Mahogany case; Nanny not objected to if experienced. MRS. WOOLF, BURDON HALL, DAININGTON.

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**SMALL HOUSE** required to rent in NOTTINGHAM or OSWALD, 25, GILL STREET, NOTTINGHAM.

## BOARD FOR CHILDREN

**LADY**, excellent references, experience, has vacancy for one or two children; entire charge; MRS. HARDY, Westmole, Bank House, Broadstairs, Kent.

## STATE COAL MINES PROPOSED IN INDIA

Management Problem Bound Up With Railway Reform

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1 (Special).—Few subjects are more frequently discussed in Indian business and political circles than the coal problem, which is of course intimately bound up with the question of railway reform. A little over a week ago, Lord Reading received at Calcutta a deputation from the Indian Mining Federation, and Sir Thomas Calto, a member of the Inland Commission, and of the firm of Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., presiding at a meeting of the shareholders of the Bengal Coal Company vigorously expressed the opinion of the average business man regarding Government control of, and interference with, trade.

Sir Thomas Calto said that while weighty reasons might be advanced in favor of stopping the export of coal, he still considered the step unnecessary, and said that it had had the result that the Indian coal producer found that foreign competition had ousted him from certain world markets. Efforts in the direction of recovery would, of course, be made, but Government interference, being arbitrary, was apt to sap the confidence of the foreign consumer.

Sir Thomas was tired of the innumerable schemes of wagon control, but seemed inclined to forget that the railways—the largest consumers of Indian coal and the sole arbiters of wagon supply—were in a dominating position, quite apart from any question of state control or otherwise. Sir Thomas discussed the merits of state or company management. He pleaded for a fair and untrammelled trial of the latter method, the present system being the companies' act as agents for the State, which provides practically all the capital.

It is not clear whether state ownership was originally contemplated, but as the requirements of capital came in an increasing degree to be found by the State, ownership has logically resulted. The bulk of Indian opinion favors state management, not only as a logical sequel of state ownership, but partly through racial prejudice against companies with their boards of directors domiciled in London and also through a belief that state-managed railways would be more sympathetic and less severely inspired by business motives. Sir Thomas proposed—and there seems much to be said in favor of his proposal—that an Indian railway or a group of railways should be intrusted to an Indian company, managed and controlled by Indians and Europeans in the same manner as any other business.

One obstacle, however, to carrying out such a plan is the attitude of the India office, which has always set itself against any reduction in the proportion of the Government holding in the railways.

## POST WANTED

**COINER** MAID to interview. Shop lady well acquainted with Western Europe, willing to travel in any part of the world, for any purpose. Address: 11, New York and London references. NEVELL, "Bristol," Beachy Road, Putterly, Surrey, England. Cable NEVELL HOWDEN, LONDON.

**GENTLEMAN** (Scottish birth), public school boy, 23, 4 years manager of motor garage, leaving for service in similar position, or any position of trust; excellent references. Apply D. F. S. Gladstone Road, Broadstairs, Kent.

**DRAPER**—Young man seeks position in dress or silk dept. (retail or wholesale); 18 years' good retail experience including West End, London. G. EYTHINGTON, 29 Cumberlane Park, Acton, London, W. 3.

**REQUIRED**, post (London) as lady help; no knowledge cooking, willing to assist; or assist in small shop. Box 8488, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

**SHORTHAND-TYPIST** requires post in London or western suburb (11 years' experience of engineering and general office work. Box 8484, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

**AFTERNOON** or morning engagement required by French governess; diploma all English subjects; piano; or French only; good refs. Write (Miss) ALICE LARLEY, 71 Queensborough Terrace, London, W. 3.

**YOUNG LADY** (21) seeks post as Private or Company Secretary. Has had twelve months special training for same. London or suburbs preferred. Apply "Household," Kensington Gardens, Burlington, Surrey.

**EXPERIENCED** and fully qualified music teacher (piano) desires a position in or near London; also capable of dealing with large staff, good at accounts, travelled. Box 8388, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

**MECHANICAL ENGINEER** seeks employment in London; used to maintenance work, or would take any branch of mechanical engineering. The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

**ENGINEERING**—First-class turner, with general machine shop experience, desires position as foreman; age 35. Box 8482, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

**CAPABLE WOMAN** desires position of trust for journey—"Scotland to Canada," U. S. A., and of March; good traveler. D. MACKENZIE, Lakeland, Glenmuir, Inverness, Scotland.

**BUILDER'S FOREMAN** desires position of trust in any capacity; sound technical and practical knowledge; London or suburbs. Box 8486, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

**ADLE** young man, turner, wants position anywhere. Box 25, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

## POST VACANT

**COOK** WANTED for small London house; one other maid kept; Protestants only need apply; situation vacant March 14. Box 8487, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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**FRASERS LIMITED**  
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A leading Sydney House  
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FASHION GOODS  
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING  
OPPOSITE GEO. SYDNEY

**Fine Footwear**  
FOR  
Men Women Children  
We are experts in the correct  
fitting of footwear and have a  
reputation for value which we  
appreciate more than the business  
it brings. A trial is  
solicited.

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70 PITT STREET  
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AUCTIONEERS, LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS  
ATTORNEYS, UNDER POWER AND  
VALUATORS  
Realty and Interest, Etc., Collected  
ESTATES MANAGED

**WHEN YOU WANT**  
PRINTING  
STATIONERY  
BOOKBINDING  
We will serve you faithfully, and at a  
moderate price.  
WILLIAM BROOKS & CO., Ltd.  
17 Castlereagh Street, SYDNEY

## AUSTRALIA

## Sydney

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Dyers and Dry Cleaners  
116 King Street, SYDNEY

**VALE & PEARSON**  
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SYDNEY

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HIGH-CLASS TAILOR AND  
CUSTOMER MAKER  
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**MISS HORWOOD**  
Denison Chambers, 280 George Street, SYDNEY

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ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.  
Fire and Marine. Funds exceed £22,000,000.  
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**INSURE WITH AN AUSTRALIAN COMPANY**  
**THE VICTORIA**  
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**EAST AFRICA**  
FARM in British East Africa for sale; roughly 1000 acres, full developed house and buildings complete; in one of the most desirable parts of the Colony—excellent grazing—best grown—ample water—river through property—on main road near R. P. O. shops, hotel, etc.; price £4000 or best offer. For further particulars apply Box 8532, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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Exclusive Millinery & French Jumper.

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Furnishers  
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Only best English Meat sold.  
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New Laid Eggs.

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Value always.

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BOLTON

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AGENTS for "old bleach" Irish Linens, Horrockses cottons, longcloths, etc.; "Laster" Bananas. "Duro" fadeless washing fabrics. We close on Wed. at 1 o'clock.  
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Excellent vacancies always on books.  
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Personal attention.

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PRIVATE HOTEL, BOURNEMOUTH  
Situated on the West Cliff, 8 minutes from Pier, Winter Gardens, Shops, and Places of amusement; close to golf links; hard tennis court.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## That Secret Postern Gate

THAT great iron key, I shall never forget it. It must have been a half foot in length, old and scaly with rust. It was truly satisfying, this beginning of a childhood dream coming true.

"Tintagli Castle by the Cornish sea."

What thrills of joy that line had evoked in our childish hearts, as stretched upon the hearth-rug in the library we chanced upon it in Tennyson's "Idylls of the King."

With the talismanic touch of that line those days lived again before us; brave knights and gentle ladies, through the scene; armor flashed, steeds, gayly caparisoned, restively champed their bits, eager for the yord of command. We had leaped into proven knighthood and fought by Arthur's side in his testing days, now as Sir Lancelot of the Lake, now as the light-hearted Gawain, again the buoyant, undaunted Gareth. We stood on the wall with Guinevere and watched Arthur pass in youthful triumph from freeing his father's kingdom from the ravages of man and beast. We scarce could hold our peace as the bold Sir Behever gave proofs of Arthur's right to be called king to King Leodogran. How the lad that was born to be king in such far-off troublous times was

"Delivered at a secret postern gate To Merlin, to be holden far apart Until his hour should come."

And here was the very scene of those lines, the key to that "secret postern gate" almost within our grasp.

"It is not customary to let tourists have it," the keeper said hesitantly as he laid the coveted key in my outstretched hand. "It's the very key to the old gate."

The tiny gate was scarcely discernible from the foot of the stairs, hidden away in its deep oaken lintels at the head of the rocky flight of steps.

The old key graced in the rusty lock just as it should do. The hinges grated, too. Everything was in keeping. We opened the door cautiously, lest the hinges should give way and let us too abruptly into the old courtyard. Already the atmosphere of the ancient story was casting its mantle of mystery about us. We almost expected to hear the challenge of the sentry and see the flash of spears across our path. A solitary, bushy space, enclosed by crumbling walls, and covered with long, coarse grass spread out before us. Through it the wind was hoarsely whispering. We could almost hear the jingle of spurs, subdued, mingled with light laughter and stern command. We could almost see the shimmer of armor, as knight after knight passed from the great hall. Here in this very courtyard the lad Arthur had played with his little sister Bellicent when he was brought hither by Merlin to see his mother. Here the lad watched the tall glistering knights come and go; listened to the minstrel's tales in the great hall, climbed to the battlements at night, watched the proven squire as he guarded his armor till dawn when he should be dubbed a knight. With wistful eyes, dreaming his own dreams, the lad's quick imagination perhaps caught the gleam of those far-off days when he must touch with fire the hearts of youth to help him "make this world other."

A step brought us into the hall with its great fireplace, the walls hung with shields, blazoned and blank. Its dais, and its minstrel gallery took shape before us, so vividly had the rebus of Tennyson painted those knightly scenes upon the childish imagination. Little Bellicent was playing before the hearth. We saw her, children, run from the great hall, and the scene upon the hearth unfolded to us just as the Queen of Orkney, little Bellicent, woman grown, pictures it to Leodogran to add her proof of Arthur's kingly descent:

"He found me first when but a little maid, Beaten I had been for a little fault Whereof I was not guilty; and out I ran And flung myself down upon a bank of heath. . . . I know not whether of himself he came, Or brought by Merlin . . . he was at my side."

And spake sweet words and comforted my heart, And dried my tears, being a child with me.

And many a time he came, and ever more.

As I grew, greater grew with me . . . And now of late I see him less and less; But those first days had golden hours for me, For then I surely thought he would be king."

And that bank of heath where Arthur found his little sister must have been just at the foot of the flight of stairs leading from the postern gate, now almost loosed from its moorishly clinging vines.

We turned from the lonely scene, vibrant with never-to-be-forgotten pictures, and looked regretfully back, it might have been to Old Merlin himself, so deeply wrapt we were in the classic story.

## Morning and Evening on Kinchinjunga

It will be still night—a starlit night. The phantom snowy range and the fairy forms of the mountains will be bathed in that delicate yellow light the stars give forth. The far valley depths will be hidden in the somberest purple. Overhead the sky will be glittering with brilliant gems set in a field of limpid sapphire. The hush of night will be over all—the hush which heralds some great and splendid pageant.

Then, almost before we have realized it, the eastward-facing scarps of the highest peaks are struck with rays of mingled rose and gold, and gleam like heavenly realms set high above the still night-enveloped world below. Farther and farther along the line, deep and deeper down it, the flush extends. The sapphire of the sky slowly lightens in its hue. The pale yellow of the starlight becomes merged in the gold of dawn. White billowy mists of most delicate softness imperceptibly form themselves in the valley depths, and float up the mountain-sides. The deep hum of insect life, the chirping of the birds, the sounds of men, begin to break the hush of night. The snows become a delicate pink, the valleys are flooded with purple light, the sky becomes intense blue, and the sun at last itself appears above the mountains, and the ardent life of day vibrates once more.

In the full glare of day the mountains are not seen at their very best. The best time of all to see them is in the evening. If we go out a little from Darjiling into the forest to some secluded spot we can enjoy an evening of rare felicity. On the edge of the spur the forest is more open. The ground is covered with grass and flowers, and plants with many-colored leaves. Rich orchids and tender ferns and pendent mosses clothe the trees. Graceful vines and creepers festoon themselves from bough to bough. The air is fragrant with the scent of flowers. Bright butterflies flutter noiselessly about. The soft purr of forest life drones around. Rays from the setting sun slant across the scene. The leaves in their freshest green and of every shade glitter like emeralds in the brilliant light.

Through the trunks of the stately trees, and under the overhanging boughs we look out toward the snowy mountains. We look over the brink of the spur, down into the depths of the valleys richly filled with tropical vegetation, their eastward-facing sides now of purplish purple, their westward-facing slopes radiant in the evening sunshine with the full richness of their foliage shown up by the dazzling light. Far below we see the silver streak of some foaming river, and then as we raise our eyes we mark ridge rising behind ridge, higher and higher and each of deeper shade of purple, till the one in front. The lower are, still clothed in forest, but the green has been merged in the deep purple of the atmosphere. The higher are bare rock till the snow appears. But just across them floats a long level wisp of fleecy cloud, and apparently the limits of earth have been reached and sky has begun. We would rest content with that. But our eyes are drawn higher still. And high above the cloud, and rendered inconceivably higher by its presence, emerges the

snowy summit of Kinchinjunga, serene and calm and flushed with the rose of the setting sun. . . .

The sunshine slowly softens, the purples deepen, the flush on the mountains reddens. The air becomes as soft as velvet. Not a leaf now stirs. A holy peace steals over the mountains and settles in the valleys. The snow mountains no longer look cold, hard, and austere. Their purity remains as true as ever. And they still possess their uplifting power. But they now speak of serenity and calm.

The sun finally sets. Night has settled in the valleys. The lights of Darjiling sparkle in the darkness. But long afterwards a glow still remains on Kinchinjunga—Sir Francis Younghusband, in "The Heart of Nature."

## Looking Down Ludgate

Should you go down Ludgate Hill, As I'm sure you sometimes will.

When the dark comes soft and new, Smudged and smooth and powder-blue.

And the lights on either hand, Run away to reach the Strand, And the winter rains that stream Make the pavements glisten and gleam.

There you'll see the wet roofs rise Packed against the lamp-lit skies, And at once you shall look down Into an enchanted town.

Jeweled Fleet Street, golden gay, Sloughs the drab of work-a-day, Conjuring before you then

All her ghosts of ink and pen, Striking from her magic mint Pieces you have loved in print.

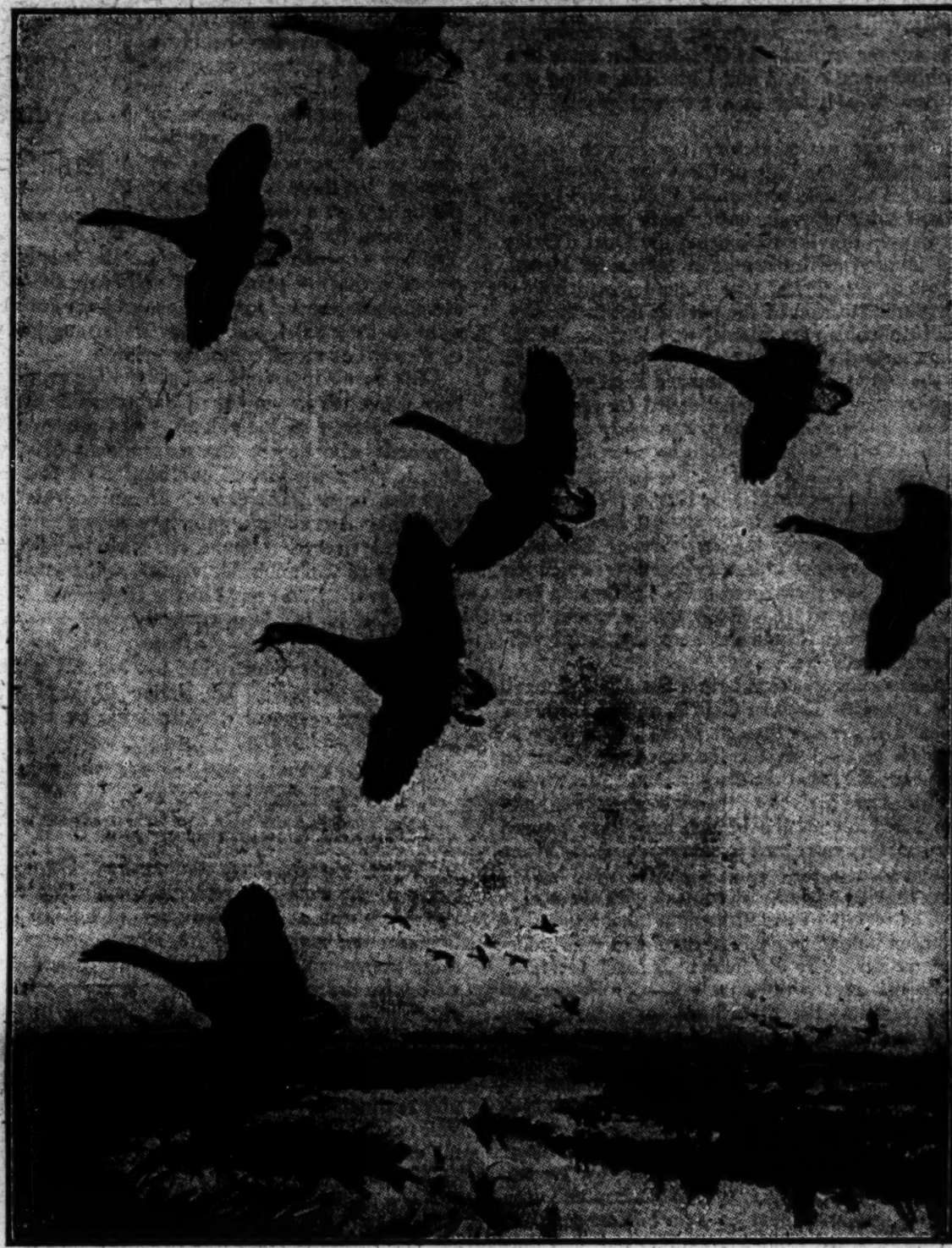
Raised by Dym and Jorro Afloat, To the columned brass that shone On the gates of Babylon:

You shall wander, mazed, amid Pylon, palm, and pyramid; You shall see, where taxis throng, River lamps of old Hong Kong;

See the ramparts standing tall Of the wondrous Tartar Wall; See, despite of rain and wind, Marble towns of rosy land,

And the domes and palaces Crowning Tripoli and Fez; If you look down Ludgate Hill, As I'm sure you often will!

—P. R. Chalmers.



"Wild Geese in Flight," a Decorative Panel by Frank W. Benson

THE art of F. W. Benson has at no time in his career been more widely discussed or more universally admired than at the present time. The variety of his subject matter, the versatility displayed in the use of the different mediums of expression, are all commonplaces to those who follow American art. Mr. Benson's droppings of wild fowl, to mention one phase of his genius, have become enormously popular, not exclusively among collectors, but equally with the public at large. Many of his prints are hanging in the homes of people who probably do not know the difference between an etching and a drypoint. This is only another way of saying that Mr. Benson, in his portrayal of wild game, has reached a class of people hitherto unmoved by the higher forms of artistic expression. They have discovered here something likable, subjects easily understood, that carry an instantaneous appeal; for most people are attracted by the wide spaces and wild things of Mr. Benson's plates.

The average person may not be cognizant of the excellencies of a work of art, nor of the technicalities involved, and may remain ignorant of the difficulties that the artist has met and overcome, but he does recognize the undeniable truthfulness of the thing presented. It is just here that Mr. Benson scores. His birds look natural; we can distinguish the wild goose from the wild duck; we see them pictured in repose, in long-sustained flight, or, maybe, as they rise in startled confusion from their feeding ground, and we thrill to it.

As in his droppings, so on canvas, the artist achieves the same happy results. The painting reproduced furnishes a good example of how Mr. Benson can turn any medium to his service and lose neither freshness nor loveliness in the result. It shows very aptly his fine use of the silhouette, and a decorative quality to which he is never indifferent. Against a morning sky a group of wild geese form the main motif, as in startled flight they bank their way across our vision. The low-lying marshland and winding creek make, as it were, a background to the picture, while the scattered flock in the distance is but an echo of the nearer birds.

## Wise Silence

Fear attentiveness restraineth words, But makes not thought to cease. And he speaks best that hath the skill When for to hold his peace.

—Thomas Lord Vaux, 1576

## "Le Médecin Bien-Aimé"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

QUEL est celui qui ne guérirait pas les maux de genre humain, s'il le pouvait? Des milliers de gens se souviennent affectueusement du médecin de famille du temps de Jadis, qui entrait dans le home comme un ami digne de confiance, et qui en partageait à la fois les joies et les peines. On considérait sa vocation plutôt comme un ministère que comme une profession, le bien-être de l'humanité étant le vrai motif de son travail. Utilisant les meilleurs moyens dont il eût connaissance, il se réjouissait de tout ce qui contribuait au bien de ses semblables.

Dans la préface des dernières éditions du livre intitulé: "Un Docteur de la Vieillesse," Ian MacLaren écrit, en réponse à une question qui se pose souvent: "Y a-t-il jamais eu un seul docteur aussi désintéressé et aussi foncièrement chrétien que le fut William MacLure? A quel je suis fier de répondre en bonne conscience: Il y en a, non pas un seul, mais beaucoup, en Écosse et dans les pays du Sud. J'oserais même dire de l'autre côté de la mer." Bien qu'aujourd'hui ces hommes fort estimés ne soient peut-être pas autant en évidence par suite de l'ambivalence commerciale actuelle qu'ils l'étaient autrefois, on ne trouve néanmoins encore un grand nombre. Mrs. Eddy accorde à ces hommes-là un tribut affectueux à la page 161 du livre de textes, "Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures," où elle dit: "Les motifs et la philanthropie des meilleurs médecins méritent une haute estime. Nous savons que s'ils comprennent la Science de la guérison, l'entendement, et s'ils possèdent la puissance accrue qu'elle confère pour améliorer la race, physiquement et spirituellement, ils se réjouissent avec nous."

Tel a été St. Luc, l'auteur du troisième Évangile, que dans sa lettre aux Colossiens St. Paul appelle: "le médecin bien-aimé." Ces deux disciples, qui ne considéraient pas Jésus personnellement, semblent avoir joué de relations amicales intimes par suite de leur communion en Christ, ayant tous deux été du nombre des premiers qui abjurèrent le judaïsme

## "The Beloved Physician"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHO is there that would not heal mankind's ills, if he might? Thousands hold in loving remembrance the old-time family physician, who entered the home as a trusted friend, sharing alike its joys and its sorrows.

His vocation was looked upon more as a ministry than as a profession, the welfare of humanity being the true motive of his labors. Utilizing the highest means of which he had knowledge, he rejoiced in whatever benefited his fellows.

In the preface to the later editions of "A Doctor of the Old School," Ian MacLaren wrote, in answer to an often-asked question: "Was there ever any doctor so self-forgetful and so utterly Christian as William MacLure?" To which I am proud to reply, on my conscience: Not one man, but many in Scotland and in the South country. I will dare prophesy also across the sea: While this beloved type may not be so conspicuous amid present-day commercial conditions as formerly, yet it is still to be found in plentiful numbers. To such as these, Mrs. Eddy pays loving tribute on page 161 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she says: "Great respect is due the motives and philanthropy of the higher class of physicians. We know that if they understood the Science of Mind-healing, and were in possession of the enlarged power it confers to benefit the race physically and spiritually, they would rejoice with us."

Such a one must have been Luke, the writer of the third gospel, to whom Paul referred as "the beloved physician" in his letter to the Colossians. These two, who had no personal acquaintance with Jesus, seem to have enjoyed a close friendship through fellowship in Christ, both having been early converts from Judaism to Christianity. It is interesting to read of their experiences as they traveled about together among the Gentiles, teaching and healing through the Christ, Truth. To Luke, the physician, the superiority of Jesus' method of healing over the material methods of the time must have made peculiar appeal. That he availed himself of this superior method proved him a true physician, because he placed the good of the race above any possible professional pride or egotism.

Some physicians of the present time

have had an experience not unlike Luke's, through finding in the teachings of Christian Science the restoration of the healing method of Christ Jesus. Not a few of these are now actively engaged in the practice of this more efficacious system, which, as of old, is applicable to the overcoming, not only of disease, but also of every discordant condition. Thus by studying, living, and practicing these teachings, they find their opportunity and ability for doing good manifoldly increased. Also a large number of physicians, though still practicing materia medica, gratefully acknowledge the benefactions of Christian Science, and give it fraternal welcome.

"When the Science of being is universally understood, every man will be his own physician, and Truth will be the universal panacea," is a prediction to be found in Science and Health (p. 144). It would seem that until this consummation is attained men will continue to minister to the needs of one another, each according to his greatest light. The consistent Christian Science practitioner seeks to lift his patient's thought to an understanding of God, infinite divine Love, as Life, in accord with the teachings of the Master. "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." Such an understanding, to the degree that it is attained, bestows a sense of life, health, and harmony as abundant, ever present, and permanent, fulfilling the promise: "If thou wilt diligently hearken to the voice of the Lord thy God, and wilt do that which is right in his sight, and wilt give ear to his commandments, and keep all his statutes, I will put none of these diseases upon thee, which I have brought upon the Egyptians: for I am the Lord that healeth thee." Thus, indeed, does the understanding of Truth become "the universal panacea."

Furthermore, a complete understanding of God, omnipotent good, precludes any knowledge of disease and discord in the experience of the real, spiritual man made in His image; for these, as shown in the verse just quoted, result from a departure from the ways of God, in which spiritual man will ever be found walking. Hence the real man, in actuality, needs no physician, being forever enfolded in the protective embrace of infinite divine Love.

## Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I saw the stars at eventide Hang out their awning candle-light, And marvelled at the law that lit And kept them burning clear and bright.

I marked them, how their courses keep; No doubt they know, no chart they need, Unquestioning through circling years, Their orbits sure—their paths decreed.

And in my heart conviction grew That one almighty impulse is, And be it blossom, star or man, God is the Law—the issue His.

Maude DeVerse Newton.

## Arizona Desert

A vast stretch of clean-swept sand to distant mountains; sad not soley gray, but garnet red and rich black brown. Stately columns of cactus, twenty, thirty, forty feet high—softly green with a faint pink bloom. Curving, fingerlike cactus with crimson blossoms, like gorgeous jewels, at the tips of graceful stems. Shorter cactus, a ball of white. Close to the ground, little cactus heads, delicately pinkish green. Sage bush, gray-green in leaf, gold in blossom. Palo verde trees, a tangle of slender green stems. Every where graceful mesquite bushes like rich dark evergreens. Over all, a turquoise sky. Flooding all, sunshine like molten gold. Far away, purple, rose, amethyst and lavender of silent hills. That is the desert—a silent, shimmering land of exquisite color; a vast, soundless place of peace.

## Of Poets

Thou shalt not find a rich one. Take each clime, And run o'er all the pilgrimage of time, Thou'll meet them poor, and every where describe A threadbare, gold-less genealogy. —Henry Vaughan, 1654.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1923

## EDITORIALS

IF MR. LLOYD GEORGE, in urging upon the British Government to secure the co-operation of the United States in an investigation of Germany's capacity to pay reparations, desired to recover his old place on the first page of the newspapers of the world, he succeeded. Beyond that measure of success it is improbable that his proposition will progress. France and Belgium are in the Ruhr region as creditors in possession of the house of the debtor.

Until their claim is settled, it is not the part of international friendship for any nation to attempt to oust them. They are proceeding in strict accordance with the provisions of the Treaty, and their claims have been adjudicated by the only tribunal competent to pass upon them. Only by common consent, including that of France and Belgium, can the findings of this tribunal, upon which those nations are acting, be brought up for revision. This does not mean that the two nations in possession are acting wisely. The fact that they have the law with them, and that they have abstract justice on their side, does not still the very general apprehension that expediency would have been served and their own interests advanced had they withheld their hands, and refrained from attempting to collect the full pound of flesh. But it is not for nations which were recently allied in war with France and Belgium to respond now to the subtle propaganda which would array them on the side of their former enemies.

It is wholly improbable that the United States would respond favorably to the Lloyd George proposition, even had not the British House of Commons rejected it by a very emphatic vote. There was a time when the American Government could well have taken the leadership in calling an international conference to consider reparations, without thereby incurring the enmity of its former allies on the Continent. At that time the Government at Washington took no steps. It was deterred by the certainty that the question of reparations was so inextricably interwoven with the debts owed to the United States that the one could not be discussed without throwing the other open for consideration, and as the Washington Administration clung to the belief that the entire debt was collectible, it refused to enter into any conference, the result of which might affect the chance of collection. That situation persists today. France, that would not consider a discussion of the scaling down of the German reparations indebtedness unless at the same time the French indebtedness to the United States was reduced, is certainly not going to agree to that discussion today, when it is installed in the Ruhr, and in a position, at least in the minds of its own public men, to enforce collection.

The Monitor has steadily favored international co-operation for the restoration of normal economic and industrial conditions in Europe. It believes that under ordinary conditions every step toward international co-operation is a step toward the maintenance of world-wide peace. But the calling of such a conference now would be regarded as unfriendly to the interests of two powers; now engaged in a legitimate effort to collect claims awarded to them by action of the representatives of the United States at Versailles. This would not be a step toward international harmony, but rather one out of which would spring new antagonisms and resentments. It is not to be apprehended in any way that the Washington Administration will be led into such an error. The caution with which it has refrained from action in the past precludes interference now.

HAVING set forth on a quest, the end of which they could not have realized, several thousand tropical birds reached the harbor of New York recently on an Atlantic liner. They came as irresponsible and adventuresome stowaways, evidently seeking, by the cheap and luxurious means of travel afforded, to explore new lands or to outdistance their less ambitious fellows in the annual race to the northern summer resorts. They had not reckoned, evidently, upon the non-stop steamship schedules.

But their arrival, even while the north wind blows and drifting snows fill paths and roadways, may serve to encourage those who have looked somewhat longingly for the end of winter to believe that spring is on the way, and that after it will come summer. If summer comes, as it surely will, the bleak and colorless days of winter will be forgotten. But the joys which winter brings to many will remain a pleasant memory. The inclination is to believe that there has been, during the present winter in the northern sections of the United States, a general participation in outdoor activities.

But instinctively the inclination is to look ahead. From a vista of leafless trees and snow-bound fields, from the car window as one rides through the long miles of bleak valleys or silent forests, the longing is for summer. New England is not at its best in winter garb. One misses the gleam of smiling lakes and the changing greens as valley and hill come alternately into view. One believes it is for some such environment as is so easily recalled by those who have motored or tramped through New England in spring or summer that the vagabond feathered tourists were in search. They were moved by the right instinct. Their mistake was that they arrived a little too soon. But when summer comes they, too, will forget their hardships. How fortunate it is that they and we are able to forget the things which it is not desired to remember, while cherishing and recalling as we choose all the pleasant experiences which come to us.

THE unavoidable objection to the belated vote of the Allied Ambassadors to award the sovereignty of Memel to Lithuania is that it crowned with success an act of insurrection. Whoever was to blame for the armed revolt against allied authority, the plan to win the port for Lithuania was not hidden. Indirectly the vote may also lead to the recognition of another "fait accompli," the occupation by the Poles of Vilna, as it is not likely that Lithuania has received Memel without consenting to surrender its claims to its ancient capital. If this decision leads to a reconciliation between Poland and Lithuania, a long step toward restoration of peace in a troubled quarter will have been taken.

The verdict was not a victory for French policy, which, as disclosed at the time of the Vilna episode, had been aiming at an ultimate reunion of Poland and Lithuania, so as to form a stronger buffer state between Russia and Germany. For the time being the Quai d'Orsay diplomatists favored an international régime at Memel, similar to that at Danzig, so that Poland would have a share in the administration of the port, if not in the city. The chief difficulty with Memel was Russia. If the Allies had authorized the Poles to drive the Lithuanians out, would the red armies have remained inactive? The Moscow Government has never concealed its special interest in Memel, and for Lithuania it has freely expressed its sympathies. Owing to the friction between Lithuania and Poland over Vilna and Memel, the former has not been a member of the so-called Baltic Bloc, which on occasions has presented a united front against Russia. Between Russia and Germany the territory of Lithuania forms the most convenient link, a bridge over which the two empires might join their forces. Had Lithuania been disappointed over Memel, it is likely that it would have deliberately gone over to Russia and Germany, thus breaking the "Cordon Sanitaire."

The next important question before the Allied Council concerns the future of Eastern Galicia, and as there the stake of Poland is greater than at Memel, it is possible that the French receded on the shores of the Baltic in order to "Mieux Sauter" at the Carpathians. Most international decisions are arrived at through bargaining, and by giving in about Memel the French may have assured themselves of victory in regard to Eastern Galicia. There the Poles have been in possession since the war, having thereby been enabled to keep in contact with their ally, Rumania. The revolts of the Ruthenian inhabitants they have so far been able to put down, thanks to their superior military power. The Ruthenian demand for independence does not meet with either Polish or French approval, and pressed as the French are for money themselves, they quite recently granted Poland an extraordinary loan of 400,000,000 francs. A short while ago the Poles decided to fill their needs for new railroad material through contracts with French and Belgian manufacturers. Even the Liberal British press sees great merit in the Ruthenian claim for independence. Henry W. Nevins, writing in the Manchester Guardian Weekly for December 8, claims there are nearly 1,000,000 Ruthenian voters in the United States and about 300,000 in Canada. The law firm of Wilson and Colby, now dissolved, was once retained as counsel for the Ruthenian independence movement.

PUBLIC sentiment in the United States, as it has been expressed through women's clubs and the National Education Association, is opposed to any plan which would further the efforts of those who are endeavoring to nationalize the machinery which has been set up by members of any particular school of medicine in the states and cities. Allopathic practitioners, aided by their political lieutenants, have, no doubt, been encouraged by their success in conducting so-called health campaigns. They have endeavored to make it appear that the moral and industrial well-being of a community or a state depends upon the measure of supervision and control permitted the medical doctors in directing the affairs of the people. More recently they have sought to impress the belief that there can be no intellectual excellence without similar meddling. More and more the effort is to impose prescribed health tests, intelligence tests, and "immunity" tests in schools and colleges. Now the campaign is to be centered, apparently, around the plan to dignify the process by placing in the Cabinet a Secretary or Director-General of Medicine.

It is a courageous undertaking, in the face of popular opposition, to plan, deliberately and impertinently, to force upon the American people an institution such as is proposed. Recent dispatches to this newspaper from all parts of the United States have revealed widespread disapproval of the doctors' methods, chiefly because the determination to place one of their number at the head of the proposed department, which would combine education and welfare bureaux, is believed to threaten the public schools with autocratic control. But there is, undoubtedly, method in the carefully laid plans of the promoters of the campaign. It is in the opportunity to control the schools that the surest promise of perpetuating medical thought is seen. If it were possible to train the millions of boys and girls, native-born and immigrant, to a belief in the infallibility of the doctors' health methods, there would be annually graduated from the public schools a number of prospective patients large enough to assure an income to the other thousands who annually receive diplomas from the medical schools.

No one blames the doctors for attempting to nationalize their industry. It is a matter of common knowledge that the tendency, at least in the United States, is to regard with less and still less convincing superstition the nostrums and serums of the medicine men. The thoughtful men and women who have been "away at

school" since the days when charms and incantations were resorted to as healing or preventive agencies, and even since the days when mantels and cupboard shelves were the repositories of "doctor books" and medicine bottles, have become somewhat skeptical of the boastsings even of those who confidentially announce that they themselves have discarded the old methods, but only that they may apply newer ones of their own invention.

NO DEFENDER of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States has, so far as appears, insisted that the privilege of urging and working for the repeal of that provision should be denied. It has been conceded that the same processes which brought about the submission and ratification of the amendment may very properly be adopted by those who seek to put in its place a clause restoring the saloon, the brewery and the distillery as protected institutions. But it is insisted, and properly, that the privilege of nullifying the amendment and the laws enacted to provide machinery for its enforcement does not exist, and cannot, under any interpretation of the civil or moral code, be conceded.

But many ingenious and persuasive arguments have been suggested in support of the untenable theory that it is the privilege of individuals, or of any number of individuals who oppose the enforcement of a particular law, to effect the virtual nullification of that law by its violation or nonobservance. In an address before the Ohio Bar Association, reference to which has already been made in these columns, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, while ostensibly arguing in favor of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, actually, if he has been correctly quoted, came dangerously near advocating the theory that any citizen or other person may determine for himself what laws he will or will not obey. Dr. Butler is said to have quoted with evident approval, from a book by Dean Inge, of London, the following:

Suppose that the state has exerted its right by prohibiting some harmless act such as the consumption of alcohol. Is smuggling, in such a case, morally justifiable? I should say yes. The interference of a state in such matters is a mere impertinence.

What, exactly, have the Federal Government and many of the state governments sought to accomplish by the enactment of laws designed to put an end to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors? Is it a mere impertinence, for the majority in a democracy to withdraw the sanction of the state from a traffic which experience has shown to be detrimental to the best interests of society as a whole? The traffic itself is one which, almost from the day the democracy was established, has been under surveillance. It has been a recognized evil which has been allowed to exist under sufferance and never as a matter of right. Certainly it is far from a "mere impertinence" for self-governing people to decide, deliberately and consciously, to destroy a fiction of the law which countenanced a destructive temporizing with so thinly disguised an evil.

Dr. Butler is quoted as declaring that it is futile to attempt to enforce "measures which fundamentally constitute tyrannical infringement upon private rights of individuals." He evidently loses sight of the important fact that in the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment and in the enactment of the laws designed to enforce its provisions, the people of the United States (and it is against them that he stands arrayed) have not infringed upon private rights. They have simply expressed their determination no longer to countenance a questionable and admittedly destructive special privilege. No traffic which exists by sufferance and under the restrictions of a licensing system can claim any vested right. To concede such a claim would be to deny the right of society to regulate such traffic, or to suppress it entirely, as it chose.

ONE of the places where the Golden Rule might be practiced with happy results for all concerned is at the theater. It would seem as though the very act of going to a place of amusement, with the obvious intention of an afternoon or evening's enjoyment, would carry with it such a radiation of good fellowship as would include an attitude of solicitous courtesy toward the people surrounding those on a similar errand. Yet, strange as it may seem, such is far from the facts. It is in theater audiences that we find a most unfortunate manifestation of selfishness. That which causes still greater astonishment is the observation that the better dressed an audience, the more rude it is likely to be.

An audience of poor people in a third-class theater in Europe or on the lower East Side in New York will be in the seats before the play begins and will be quietly attentive while the curtain is up. In a fashionable theater, however, those who come late, talking as they come, disturbing sometimes a dozen or more by so doing, who talk to each other while the curtain is up (they having missed perhaps the early part of the story of the play), and who sometimes leave before the play is quite over, thus again disturbing those who have been interested enough in the play to come on time and remain until its finish, are usually handsomely dressed. "Late dining" as an excuse does not in any way excuse.

There is just one way to correct the evil of late and disturbing theatergoers. It is for all managers to agree on a uniform hour for the rise of all first-act curtains—say 8:30—and then rigidly adhere to the rule that no one shall be seated while the curtain is up on any act. Hundreds of people who now seem to make no effort to do so would in a very short while learn to be on time, with a resultant comfort to hosts of sincere theatergoers.

## Editorial Notes

WITH the publication of a booklet on the use and abuse of metaphor, the Society for Pure English has shown itself once more alert to a linguistic need of the times. But why was the second of the three articles it contains—an article which treats of nothing save abuses—entitled: "Some Notes on Metaphor in Journalism"? Journalists, on the average, surely are not so entirely devoid of good judgment and taste, at least those employed upon the higher class of newspapers, as to have merited such a back-handed slap as this. However, there are lessons contained in the booklet which should be helpful to every writer. Metaphors, of course, primarily serve little useful purpose other than to give vividness and clarity to the expression of ideas. A mixed metaphor is really no metaphor, being simply a failure to draw a correct parallel. On the other hand, to overload with metaphors, even though they may be technically correct, is to do hardly more than irritate, and certainly will not accomplish the writer's purpose in the majority of cases. Taken as a whole, one reason why the prose of today surpasses that of a century ago is because it is simpler in its style. Metaphors should be employed to help the meaning, and if they fail in this respect they are likely to do more harm than good.

IN THIS age of hurry, and in some respects superficiality, illustrators, with occasional exceptions, dash off their work as fast as they can, boasting of their rapidity as Holman Hunt boasted of his tireless patience. American books and magazines of the eighties and nineties hold their own on the collector's shelves. But how many of the illustrations published today will be remembered tomorrow? It is the age of the photograph, in which the artist is dispensed with when possible. If his services are required, it is chiefly for the comics, that train the eye to prefer crudity and exaggeration to good drawing and which debase the sense of humor. The hair of the young ladies on the magazine covers grows yellower and their cheeks pinker as they try to outbid each other in popular favor, and thereby they really lose all claim upon it.

IN VIEW of the fact that it is hoped by many that 1923 will see a new tree-planting record in the United States, it is opportune that the American Tree Association of Washington, D. C., is doing all possible to popularize pointers which will make the attainment of the desired record more certain. The officers of this association are ambitious to have 1,000,000 new members and, as a consequence, 1,000,000 new trees planted in all parts of the country. The organization is certainly one of the very few to become a member of which no entrance fee is charged. There is, that is to say, only one way in which to become a member and that is to plant a tree. The purpose is that no one individual will be a dollar the better off for becoming a member, but that America itself will be richer in a really substantial degree.

A FAIRLY accurate index to the interest taken throughout the world in the recent great finds in Luxor was without doubt furnished by the turnstile records of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York last Sunday. Of some 8000 visitors to the museum, that is to say, almost 7000 are estimated by the attendants to have gone there exclusively to look at the relics of ancient Egypt. Perhaps it was but natural, too, that the interest should have centered around a seal ring which King Tut-ankh-amen, is "believed" to have given to some other sovereign. How small a point determines status or value in popular eyes! And how important to keep clear the line of demarcation between relative and absolute values.

THE invitation which has recently been extended by the Grand Masonic Lodge of Scotland to Alexander G. Cochran, Grand Master Counselor of the Order of De Molay for boys, which was organized in Kansas about three years ago, to establish this order in the British Isles, indicates that it is exercising an appeal far larger than merely local. The De Molay order, which is sponsored by Masons, has developed from one chapter of nine members to more than 700 chapters throughout the world, with a membership in excess of 150,000, there being today chapters in nearly every state of the Union and in several other localities farther afield. The ritual of the order has recently been revised to make it international in scope.

MUCH is heard today with regard to the importance of upholding the law in every respect, the necessity of supporting the Volstead Act being the particular consideration. It is not unfair to suggest that another almost equally important phase of the situation which is sometimes overlooked is in connection with the income tax. It is just as subversive of good government, however, to sidestep the requirements of the law in this latter connection as in the former.

A WASHINGTON official has sailed for Europe to "adjust" the claim of the United States against Germany for the cost of the American troops on the Rhine—amounting to \$256,490,825. When the cost of entertaining the Yankee doughboys is thus rudely set forth, it seems that, in pleading for them to stay longer, Germany must either have been extraordinarily hospitable, or else had a lingering notion that the bill never would be pressed.

MAYBE the Farnham, Haslemere and Hindhead Herald, Alton Mail, Bordon and Longmoor Journal, Liphook and Liss News and North Sussex Advertiser is the newspaper with the longest name in the world, but if at any time a periodical should be published in Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllanysillo-gogoch, Wales, it would run it a pretty close second.

IF MR. GOMPERS ever should arrange for a referendum vote of organized labor on the prohibition issue, it is to be hoped he will invite the wives of the members of his unions to cast their votes as well.